ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,006—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1894

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
P.&O. CARTHAGE	3013	1600	M. de Horne	10th March.
† GANGES	2206	800	G. W. Atkinson.	17th "
P.&O. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	26th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester.	31st "
P.&O. OCEANA	6902	1600	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	14th "
P.&O. ORIENTAL	5065	1200	L. H. Moule	21st "
† ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
P.&O. HIMALAYA	3938	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	12th "
P.&O. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "

FRIDAY.

† ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	25th May.
P.&O. CARTHAGE	3013	1600	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	8th "
P.&O. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th "
† ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	22nd "
P.&O. GANGES	4976	800	G W Atkinson.	29th "

The Steamers marked P.&O. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
†† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY & P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

March 7th	March 21st	April 4th
April 18th	May 2nd	May 16th

In addition to the above CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at an Egyptian port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th February, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Beehtinger	4,119	750	1st April.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,578	500	9th March.
MARQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	750	9th April.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	330	21st March

Connecting at Colombo with the s. s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 1st, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, 8th March, 5th April and 3rd May.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th March.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 9, 1894.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail about
"WERNETH HALL"	4,100	500	24th March.

THIS STEAMER is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers, but carries neither Doctor nor Stewardess.

Passage: Bombay to Liverpool Rs. 450.
For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th February, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 6th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 8th March, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 10th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th March, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on the 8th March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 15th March, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th March, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

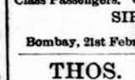
Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	March 31.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, February 27, 1894.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF KHIOS	A. Kinloch	3246	about 17th March.
CITY OF PERTH	J. Swan	3190	about 17th April.



THESE STEAMERS, which are lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and have all the latest improvements, carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
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Bombay, 21st February, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
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CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
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CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES.

IN good order, and warranted to stand the Indian Climate. We offer these at Reduced Prices and with a view of making room for new Instruments.

	Rs.
Ebonized Bijou Cottage Piano	295
Ebonized Grand Piano (3 legs)	390
Mahogany Sympathetic Square Piano	495
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Grand Piano (3 legs)	725
Cottage Piano by Brinsmead	800

For Hire Purchase terms Apply to

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

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The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 46, High Holborn, LONDON.

ENGLISH-MADE CUTLERY.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS ENGLISH CUTLERY,
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IVORINE TABLE CUTLERY,
FAMILY CHESTS OF CUTLERY AND PLATE,
CAMP AND SPORTING KNIVES,
POCKET AND PEN KNIVES,
Geo. Butler & Co.'s Celebrated RAZORS,
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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

All Advertised and Catalogue Prices of Imported Goods are advanced 10 per cent.

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NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.
"THE SQUARE BOTTLE."

THE success of NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY has attracted competitors, who apparently deem it wise, in order to sell their goods, to imitate the get-up of our Friend's Whisky. See the *Sportsman's* Newspaper as to the merits of the Genuine N. J. "Squares," and write us for Samples, sending P. O. O. for value of same. Price Rs. 35-8 per Case.

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ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS

"BINET FILS"

DRY ELITE, "1884," Price Rs. 66 per Doz. Quarts.
Equal to the Best, and better than all the Rest. TRY IT!!

CHAMPAGNE.

SAUMUR

M. M. DENEUVILLE ET CIE, RESERVE CUVEE.

A very excellent Wine, moderately priced, especially adapted for Cup use. Rs. 33-0 per doz. Bottles.

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HAS OBTAINED PRIZE MEDAL CHICAGO EXHIBITION,
GUARANTEED TO BE ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM SEDIMENT FOR ALL TIME,
IS THE VERY FINEST OF GERMAN BEER.

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NO MORE COUGH by the use of the Preparation, absolutely Unrivalled for the relief and cure of Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Bronchitis and all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, whatever their description or origin. Price: Annas 12.

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ALL WOOL
SOAP
SHRUNK
SUITING
FLANNELS.

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BOMBAY,
TAILORS & OUTFITTERS.

NEW GOODS
JUST DELIVERED.
SUITS COMPLETE,
Rs. 27-8, Rs. 34-8, Rs. 38-8.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long, in boxes of			50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

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PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

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PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS.

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THE MOST PRACTICAL GUARANTEE.

PERFECTION ASSURED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, the Practical Watch Manufacturers of Bombay and Poona, claiming as they do a pre-eminent position for their WATCHES, and guaranteeing, superlatively, the VERY BEST VALUE, propose to enter into a compact for the purchase of any of their MODEL WATCHES, with a view to proving in the most practical manner possible the immense superiority of their Pocket Watches over the thousands of Machine-made Watches now so extensively offered to the Public.

They agree to give to an approved or known Customer one of their PERFECT WATCHES for trial for a month, and if after the expiration of this period the Watch has been found to have kept time within one minute, the price of the Watch becomes due; but if, on the other hand, the Watch has varied over one minute, they agree not only to forfeit their claim to the value of the Watch but to

FORFEIT THE WATCH.

Under such an arrangement one cannot possibly get away from the fact that nothing but STERLING VALUE is offered; and it unquestionably proves the unbounded confidence this Firm has in the recommendation of their productions in Watches.

Messrs MARCKS & Co., Limited would not be flattering themselves in stating that they are the ONLY FIRM of Watch Manufacturers in India which is in a position to undertake such a risk.

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CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS
FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

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MELACHRINO'S
ORIGINAL
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Six Millions Cigarettes per month are being supplied throughout the world to 300 Officers' Messes and 130 Clubs.

Six convictions have been obtained against spurious imitations.

ASK FOR THE
Original MELACHRINO'S Cigarettes.

				Rs.	A.
Non Plus Ultra	No. 1	Large	per 100 ...	5	12
Do.	" 2	Medium	" ...	5	0
Superfine	" C	Largest	" ...	5	8
Do.	" 4	Large	" ...	4	12
Do.	" 5	Medium	" ...	4	0
Extra fine	" 8	Large	" ...	4	0
Do.	" 10	Medium	" ...	2	12

SPOTTED CABANAS
THE ONLY
ORIGINAL BRANDS
AS SMOKED
THROUGHOUT INDIA
For the last 25 years.

	Rs.	a.
Semiramis, per box of 100	12	0
Romeo Y Jullietta, per box of 50	5	8
Zenobia, per box of 100	10	0

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FOR INDIA AND CEYLON:—
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR MARCH, 1894.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

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IN BOMBAY.

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FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.
ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS.

The only Gilbarto's
DOUBLE SOMERSAULT.

MDLLE. LE BLONDE'S
EQUESTRIAN TRICK ACT.

BABY WILLIE,
THE SMALLEST CLOWN IN THE WORLD!!

MASTER JOHNNIE STEWART
In his HURRICANE HURDLE ACT.

THE OLYMPIANS,
GEO. HARMSTON AND GILBARTO.

THE FAMOUS JAPANESE GRAND
BALANCING JAR.

Remember, Positively
THE LAST FIVE NIGHTS!!!
As the Company appears in Poona
On TUESDAY, MARCH 13TH.

WEDNESDAY (MATINEE), MARCH 7TH,
Under the Distinguished Patronage and
Presence of
H. E. LADY HARRIS
(BY SPECIAL COMMAND).

SATURDAY, FAREWELL MATINEE,
Commencing 4 P.M., Sharp.
Children under 10 years Half-price to All Parts of the Circus.

Box Plan at MITCHELL & Co.,
Where Seats can be Reserved daily.

The HARMSTONS.....Proprietors.
ROBERT LOVE.....Manager.
CHAS. B. HICKS.....Representative.
S. REICH.....Agent.

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THE LATEST AMERICAN AMUSEMENT!
GALLOPING HORSES BY STEAM,
At Bori Bunder,
ADMISSION and a RIDE, Annas 4.
OPEN from 4 P.M. to 10 P.M.
Children Half-price.
CAPT. JAS. DOWNIE, Manager.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.
BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

TENDERS for Supply of PROVISIONS and CLOTHING MATERIALS, &c., for the year 1894-95 will be received up to 16th March, 1894, at the Secretary's Office, Boys' School, Byculla, where forms of Tenders and Specifications, and other information can be obtained.

KATNI LIME WORKS.
(ESTABLISHED 1872.)
UNSLAKED IN LARGE BLOCKS AND FRESH SLAKED LIME.

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B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, the 7th March, 1894, the Limkheda-Dohad Section of the Godhra-Ratlam Railway will be OPENED for TRAFFIC of all descriptions.

On and from the same Date the Timings of the Trains to and from Anand Station will be as under:—

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations.		Mixed.	Mixed.
		Up Mixed. H. M.	Up Ordinary. H. M.
Anand Jn.	Main Line Train..Arr.	8 56	14 25
		Down Mail.	Down thro. Mixed.
	Do. Arr.	7 43	15 37
	Godhra Branch Train ..Dep.	9 10	15 50
	Arr.	12 26	19 20
Godhra...	Dep.	12 51	
Dohad	Arr.	16 0	

UP TRAINS.

Stations.		Mixed.	Mixed.
		H. M.	H. M.
Dohad	Dep.	7 20	
	Arr.	10 28	
Godhra ...	Dep.	10 55	3 55
	Godhra Branch Train .....Arr.	14 17	7 25
		Up Ordinary.	Down Mail.
Anand Jn.	Main Line Train..Dep.	14 30	7 49
		Down thro. Mixed.	Up Mixed.
	Do. Dep.	15 47	9 6

The Rules, Rates, Fares and Classification of Goods will be the same as on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

For detailed information attention is invited to the B. B. and C. I. Railway's Goods and Coaching Tariffs.

C. CROMMELIN,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1894.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for one or three years, respectively, will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on TUESDAY, the 13th March, 1894, for the PURCHASE of the RIGHT of REMOVING SAND, from 1st April, 1894, from the undermentioned places within the Port limits, viz:—

Butcher's Island.
Western side of Karanjah.
Elephanta.
Trombay.
Talooka Alibaugh.

2. No Sand to be removed within 100 yards of Pir Paw Elephanta or Butcher's Island Piers.
3. Payment will be required to be made in Advance.
4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

MAURICE BEAN,
Commander, R. I. M., Port Officer of Bombay.
Port Office, Bombay, 2nd March, 1894.

ASQUITH & LORD,

AGENTS FOR
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SPECIALLY SELECTED MALLACCA CANES, Rs. a. with Willow Heads, Leather or String Bound Handles, extra superior quality, per doz.....	15 0
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SPECIALLY SELECTED MALACCA CANES, per doz.	8 12
" " WHITE CANES, per doz.	6 0
WILLOW HEADS (any Shape) ..... "	5 0
Bamboo-root Balls ..... "	5 8

N. B.—Kindly state Lengths required, when ordering.

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THE ANNUAL CONCERT,
In Aid of the FUNDS of the
BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE,
Will be held in the
TOWN HALL
On WEDNESDAY, 7TH MARCH
(not March 1st as Originally proposed),
Under the Patronage and in the Presence of
T. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY HARRIS.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

1. Organ Solo .....Scotch Airs .....Arranged by Sir A. C. Mackenzie.
Mr. MANT.
2. Solo.....On the Bonny Banks of Loch Lomond...Old Scotch.
Mr. SCHOFIELD.
3. Solo.....Childhood .....Theo. Ward.
Miss SWIFT.
4. Song with Chorus...We will Take the Good Old Way .....Old Highland Melody.
Mr. STEUART.
Miss SWIFT, Mrs. MACBETH, Mr. SCHOFIELD.
5. Solo.....Auld Robin Gray .....
Mrs. STANLEY SMITH.
6. Violin Solo .....The Flowers of the Forest.....
(Arranged by Miss Pedraza).
Miss PEDRAZA.

PART II.

7. Part Song.....Jock o' Hazeldean...Scottish Song.
Mr. SCHOFIELD.
Miss SWIFT, Mrs. MACBETH, Mr. STEUART.
8. Piano Solo .....Andante and Rondo Capriccioso .....Mendelssohn.
Miss PRITCHARD.
9. Solo.....Turn Ye to Me.....Old Highland Melody.
Mrs. MACBETH.
10. Solo .....So Fare Thee Well.. .....
Mr. McCAUSLAND.
11. Solo .....Ave Maria .....Cavalleria Rusticana.
(Organ Obligato—Mr. Seymour Dove.)
Mrs. STANLEY SMITH.
12. Auld Lang Syne.. .....
Mrs. STANLEY SMITH, Mrs. MACBETH, Miss SWIFT.
Mr. SCHOFIELD, Mr. McCAUSLAND, Mr. STEUART.

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BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Society will be held in the Committee Room, Boys' School, Byculla, on TUESDAY, 6th March, 1894, at 5 o'clock P.M., to receive the Report of the Council of Directors, and to transact any other Business that may be brought forward. The favour of the attendance of all Members of the Society is particularly requested.

The DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES to the Children of the Schools will take place after the meeting. His Excellency the Right Hon'ble LORD HARRIS, G.C.I.E., Patron, in the Chair.

JOHN A. SELLAR,
Honorary Secretary.
Byculla, 26th February, 1894.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
R.-M. RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR STATIONERY AND PAPER.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 7th March, 1894, Sealed Tenders for the Supply of STATIONERY and PAPER required by the Company during the Twelve months ending 31st March, 1895, supplies to commence from 1st April, 1894.

2. Forms of tender giving particulars of approximate requirements for Delivery at Parel Depot, Bombay, and Conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application to the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, or the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. (2) two each form, at either of which Offices Samples may be seen.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Stationery and Paper for B. B. and C. I. including R.-M. Railway," and must be accompanied by aDeposit of Rupees Five Hundred in Currency Notes. If Government Paper or other Securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

4. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more Items from any Tender without reference to the other items, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 23rd February, 1894.

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BABA LUXMON,
Secretary.
Chunam Kilu Road, 1st March, 1894.

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Consultations free.

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FROM THE
CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"
September 14th, 1892.

"Dr. L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Uriah Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.

"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.

"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Mascow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.

"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

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By order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th instant at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the contents of book packets, parcels, &c., remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office beyond the prescribed time, consisting books, periodicals, obliterated foreign stamps, illustrated papers, photo views, sample cloth, silver coins, bangles, albums, magic wire, worked table covers, silk handkerchieves, &c.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate:—Consisting brass rings, tora, malla, buttons, spectacles, utensils, lead, coats, embroidered caps, kubjas, pugrees, sarees, old umbrellas, coal, oil, marmalade, linseed, boots, old scale, &c.

Also by order of C. A. Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Kessowdas Harukjee Kupole Vania, an insolvent, consisting dhoties assorted, mehta boxes, yards, 2 copper and brass pots, &c.

Also in re Bharmull Bhojraj, Dossa Uswal Vania Sha, and others, traded as Bharmull Bhojraj and Co., insolvents, consisting treasury safe, chains for scale, mehta boxes, gadi and pillows.

Also in re Poonja Waljee, insolvent, consisting one silver hooka.

Also, by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay:—4 blackwood sofas, 1 round table, and 6 chairs.

Also by order of the concerned, consisting casks of spindle oil, grind stone, Heald varnish, 4lbs. boxes of Hudson's soap, iron tanks, &c.

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Bombay, March 5, 1894.

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Fire Premium 1875	£	742,553
" " 1885	"	966,107
" " 1887	"	988,043
" " 1892	"	2,033,063

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The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.
Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£	4,730,356
Total Accumulated Funds.....	"	8,003,265
GROWTH of FUNDS—		
1882	£	4,842,054
1887	"	5,763,091
1892	"	8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years		£3,161,211

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January 1894.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Prize Distribution, Bombay Education Society's Schools, Lord Harris presiding, 5 p.m.

St. Peter's Boys' School-room, Mazagon Missionary, Meeting, with address by Rev. C. S. Rivington, of Rahuri, 8-30 p.m.

Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.

Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved this (Tuesday) evening from 5 p.m., for a game or practice.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A LAD.—A report has been made to the police by a woman, named Lachee, that Mahadev, her son, eight years old, has been missing since Saturday morning. The boy arrived in Bombay only a few days ago.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD SHIP.—Succaram Luximon, a labourer, on board the steamer Assam, while sweeping the 'tween decks, accidentally fell into the hold of the vessel. His left leg was fractured, and he is at present a patient at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

KAPOLE NIRASHRIT FUND.—The honorary secretaries of this charity beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations in honor of the weddings in the family :—Mr. Vundravandas Ramjee, Rs. 201, and Mr. Nurrotumdas Ramjee, Rs. 51.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer La Seyne entered the dock on Saturday, the steamers Elton and Sabarmatii on Sunday, and the steamers Asama, Hiroshimamaru and Ethelsida yesterday ; and the steamers Rockabill and Burdon left on Saturday, and the steamers Oculus Tanjore and Arab on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Virawa entered the dock on Saturday, the steamers Peninsular and Vasna on Sunday, and the steamer Malwa yesterday ; the steamer Knight Commander left on Sunday.

DEPARTURE OF R. I. M. S. CANNING.—The Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, under the command of Captain J. E. Holland, sailed yesterday for Aden, with the following details :—4 warrant officers, 2 wives and 3 children, 8 men rank-and-file, 1 woman, Europeans ; 3 native officers, 15 men rank-and-file, 8 women, and 12 followers.

A MISSING GOLD WAIST-CHAIN.—Narayen Govind Madguker, residing at Queen's Road, reports that his wife took her child, a girl, aged about three years, to her father's house, at Candawady, at 10 a.m., on the 28th ultimo, and at 4 p.m., on that day, she noticed a gold waist-chain, valued at Rs. 200, missing from the person of her child. The complainant suspects no one, and is unable to state whether it was stolen or lost.

FIRE.—About 4 o'clock, on Saturday morning, a townsman, named Lala Lala, informed the people in the Hindu burning-ground that three wooden supports on the fore-shore at Kennedy Sea-Face, opposite the Hindu burning-ground, were on fire. They came to the place and extinguished the fire at once. The outbreak is attributed to the throwing of hot ashes in the sea at this spot from the burning-ground. The damage is estimated at Rs. 30.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bo. L. I. to-day, at 5-45 p.m. :—

Quadrille	Olympia	William
Overture	French Comedy	Keler Bela
Valse	LePlaisir C'est Mav ie	Fahrbach
Selection	The Nautch Girl	Solotaon
Gavotte	Muriel	Amilion
Valse	Ruddigore	Buccalossi

MURDER AT FERGUSSON ROAD.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Nelmes charged Heeru Luxmon with wilfully murdering his wife, Bhagoo, on the 3rd instant. As the inquest opened by the Coroner on the body of the deceased has not yet been completed, the Magistrate remanded the case until the 7th instant. Mr. F. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, will take up the case for hearing on that date.

DEATH FROM HEART-DISEASE.—Yesterday afternoon, an inquest was held at the Station Hospital by Mr. Allan Turner, the Coroner, touching the death of Joaquin St. Anne Paiez, aged 54 years, Senior Apothecary, Indian Medical Service. He had been suffering from pains in the chest and difficulty of breathing for some time. He was taken to the hospital, and at four o'clock in the morning died. The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by syncope, due to heart-disease.

BOMBAY ART UNION.—The following is the result of the drawing for Art Union prizes at Soundy & Co.'s rooms last evening :—

1st prize ticket	No.	220
2nd "	"	1356
3rd "	"	1749
4th "	"	762
5th "	"	352
6th "	"	1709
7th "	"	1718

BURGLARY.—Hurjeevan Liladhar, a resident of Bellary, who came to Bombay eight days ago, and was staying in a bungalow, situated between the B.B.& C. I. Railway and G. I. P. Railway stations at Dadur, reports that some persons entered his house during the night of the 2nd instant, by making an aperture in the back wall six inches wide and two and a-half feet long between a window and door, and stole two canvas bags and one tin box, containing 40 pieces of silk and cotton embroidered wearing apparel, four silver rings, two silver lotas and a copper hunda, of the collective value of Rs. 250.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSION.—The children belonging to the Scotch Free Church Sunday School were taken to Hog Island on Saturday afternoon for their annual outing. Leaving Apollo Bunder early in the afternoon, they reached the island in time to indulge in races and other pastime dear to the juvenile mind, their diversion being regulated by the teachers and friends in charge of the arrangements. Tea was served in the island, and so reluctant were the children to leave, that it was nine o'clock before the return voyage to the Apollo Bunder was completed.

FIRE AT VITHALWADI.—Last night shortly after ten o'clock, a fire broke out on the loft of a one-storeyed house, situated at Vithalwadi. An alarm was at once raised by the neighbours and telephonic messages were sent to the fire-brigade stations, in response to which fire-engines from Fort and Pydhownee, promptly arrived on the scene, but their presence was found unnecessary, the flames being put out before their arrival. The house belonged to Premji Jeowan, and was occupied by a Marwaree, Mohanlal Bunsidas. The damage was nominal. The fire is attributed to the careless use of an open kerosine tin lamp.

MAJOR-GENERAL H. C. LEWIS, Inspector-General of Artillery in India, accompanied by Captain Johnson, Brigade-Major to the Inspector-General of Artillery in India, arrived in Bombay on Sunday morning from Ahmedabad, on inspection duty. A salute of eleven guns was fired from the saluting battery, to announce the arrival of the Inspector-General of Artillery in India yesterday morning. The three companies R. A. at Colaba are placed at the disposal of the Inspector-General of Artillery in India from yesterday to Friday next, for inspection. He will proceed to Aden by the next P. and O. mail steamer Carthage, on inspection duty. A salute of eleven guns will be fired on Saturday in honor of his departure.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—A special meeting of the members of this Society was held at the Town Hall, last evening, for the purpose of deciding a question which has been the subject of serious consideration for some weeks, *viz.*, the continuance or otherwise of the society. The irregularity of attendance of members at the practice was the chief ground for bringing the question forward. After considerable discussion it was agreed to continue the society, on the understanding that the rules would be revised with the object of laying greater stress on the importance of regularity at the practices, and of giving the Committee increased powers in regard to the exclusion of members when desirable from participating in the concerts periodically held.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT BANDORA.—On Sunday afternoon, Mr. Ardeshir Dossabhoy Munshi presided at the prize-distribution in connection with the Bandora Boys' and Girls' Anglo-Vernacular School. The audience included a fairly large number of Bandora residents, mostly parents of the pupils. The report on the school for the year was read and showed that the school was maintained partly from the funds received from Government in shape of grant-in-aid, partly from the income derived from the fees of the students, and partly from the amount given by the committee of management. The school was established in 1890 with the insignificant total of the names of eight pupils on the roll, but the good work of its promoters and Mr Jamsetji Pestonji Master, the proprietor, did not f to draw a larger number, and at present the schoo boasts of no less than a hundred and fifty students The details of the report were received with cheers by the assembly. After distributing the prizes the chairman addressed some weighty words of advice to the pupils. The distribution of flowers and rosewater terminated the proceedings.

GOA NEWS.—The earnings of the West of India Portuguese Railway for the five weeks of the current half-year, ending 3rd February, amounted to Rs. 54,856 as compared with Rs. 38,761 for the corresponding period of last year.—Dr. Raphael Antonio Pereira, President of the Medical Board, met with a serious accident on the 20th February while going in a carriage to the hospital. The horse took fright and dashed against a tree. The coachman was thrown down, and Dr. Pereira was so seriously hurt that he was removed to hospital.—His Excellency Senhor Raphael de Andrade arrived in Goa, on the 23rd February, after an absence of twenty-three days.—The *Ultramar* thinks that the new import duties in British India will indirectly affect the residents in Portuguese-India by having to pay dearer for imported articles, and warns the Goa Government to make provision for the hardship.—It is stated that Mr. Vicente Tavares, several years Consul at Panambuco, is coming to Bombay to take the place of Mr. Barbosa Centeno, as Consul-General of Portugal in Bombay.—It was reported that the contract for the steam launch navigation was granted to a Hindu merchant in Pangim, but again the Government advertise for the third time for tenders, probably with some modification of terms. At this rate the contract may never be given, and the bad service of the steam launches is complained of more loudly. The receipts from this source for the month of November amounted to Rs. 1,690 as compared with Rs. 1,588 for the same month last year.—The sale of Government land is proceeding briskly, fetching higher prices than the estimated value.—The English Dairy Co. of Bombay have started a branch in Pangim, where fresh butter can be obtained daily.—Owing to small-pox, many families have left their villages in Salsette, which has enabled the rogues to carry on pilfering with impunity.—It was reported that the Governor-General comes to Bombay to have a conference with his Excellency Lord Harris about the pending question of the territory of Siboon, at Diu.—It is now stated, however, that his Excellency left his capital in order not to subject himself to ministerial imposition about the election of the deputies.—News has now been received that the general elections in Portugal has been postponed *sine die*, and consequently there will be no election in Portuguese-India.—The Governor-General thinks that he can breathe more freely for some time, and as the term of his foreign service will be shortly completed, he expects to return to Portugal without displeasing the political parties in Goa and the Ministers in Lisbon.

EXAMINER OF RAILWAY ACCOUNTS, BOMBAY.—It has been decided that Mr. Burn, Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, is to succeed Mr. F. P. Quinlan as Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts at Bombay. Mr. Quinlan goes on leave in April preparatory to retirement. As Mr. Burn is also going on leave about the same time, it has been arranged that Mr. Lightfoot will act at Bombay temporarily.—*Indian Engineering.*

A PARSEE TIGER SLAYER.—The famous Parsee tiger-slayer of Naosari, who was killed by a tiger, a few years ago, and who lives in the grateful memory of the people of that district, has found a worthy successor in Mr. Fakirjee, of the same place, who has just killed a tiger at Bansda, in the same district. Although only twenty years of age, Mr. Fakirjee has already killed seven tigers.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE REV. A PARRY, C.M.S.—The friends of the Rev. A. Parry, of the Church Mission Society at Poona, will be sorry to learn that he lies in a most dangerous condition of illness, at Khandalla, to which station it was found necessary to remove him for a change about a fortnight ago. Mr. Parry is said to have been suffering from liver complaint for some time past, but those who heard him preach at St. Paul's, Poona, about a month ago, would scarcely have thought that a development of his malady was so near at hand. Public prayers were offered up at the Anglican Churches in Poona yesterday for him.—*Poona Observer.*

THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

THE annual prize-distribution, in connection with the schools belonging to the Anjuman-i-Islam, was held yesterday afternoon, in the Anjuman Buildings, Hornby Row, Mr. Budrudin Tyabji presiding. A large number of Mahomedan gentlemen were present, amongst them being : Mr. Budrudin Tyabji, president ; H. E. Mirza Mahomed, Consul-General for Persia ; Messrs. Abdullah M. Dhurmsey, Fatehally Shaik Ahmed, Mahomed Hasen Hakim, Gulam Mahomed Munshi, Ebrahim Ahmedi, Camrudin Amerudin, Haji Mahomed, Haji Ismail, Najmudin Tyabji, Ali Najmudin Tyabji, M. A. N. Hyderi, Haji Ibrahim Haji Mahomed, Haji Isaf Haji Ismael, Haji Abdool Sutur, M. B. Lukman, Moizudin J Abdulali, Kazi Murgay, and Mr. Nanabhoy Raghunath, &c.

The interesting feature of the occasion was the presence of a number of *purdah* ladies, who were accommodated in the screened gallery at the northern end of the hall, from whence they could command a good view of the assemblage.

The proceedings were opened by the assistant secretary, Mr. Talabali Sumshudin, reading the report of the Anjuman for the last year.

A programme of recitations and songs was next gone through by the pupils, the items being instructive and delightful.

After distributing the prizes to the successful students, the President addressed the assembly. He said that he was sure they would all be glad to find the great progress of the institution as shown by the report. Such an occasion always met with the good wishes of Islam. The boys on the roll had increased in number ; last year the roll showed a number of less than six hundred boys, while this year the institution could boast of more than seven hundred pupils. It was a matter for congratulation that in spite of several obstacles they were able to achieve such successful results. He regretted the fact that the community had to encounter great difficulties to obtain a larger number of students in the higher standards, which were principally attended by boys of the poorer classes. If the boys were educated so as to be able to earn an honest livelihood the object of the Anjuman would be well attained. The founders would be quite satisfied if only one out of the small number that remained to prosecute further study should distinguish himself, at least for the present. Another point for congratulation was the fact that the Kazis and orthodox classes generally who were at first opposed to English education were reconciled and did not object to the boys of their communities being given English education ; on the contrary they to some extent assisted in the furtherance of it. It was the case at one time to teach religion and give knowledge side by side: why should not the same course be followed now ? He hoped that the same spirit would move them on to greater progress and keep them in touch with the advancement of modern times.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BERAR WHEAT CROP.

THE second report received from the Local administration on the crop of the season 1893-94 is as follows :—"Information generally up to 14th February 1894. The area under the crop is estimated at 919,029 acres, or 6·6 per cent. below the figure reported last year. The decrease occurs mainly in the Amraoti, Akola, Basim, and Ellichpur districts where the season being favourable for the autumn crops, advantage was taken of it, and the normal wheat area consequently reduced. Although sowings were delayed by late and heavy rains in the month of November, the crop appeared promising till the middle of December and a satisfactory outturn was anticipated : but cloudy weather supervened in the Wun District, and moisture proved excessive in the Balapur and Melghat talukas. Rust has also affected the crop in the Pusad and Wun talukas. Still on the whole the season has been favourable, and an outturn of nearly 12 annas is estimated for the whole province.'

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST
(AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, COLABA.)

TUESDAY, MARCH 6.
6 p.m.—Litany and Address.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ORNITHOLOGISTS will be glad to know that the Brighton Corporation is showing a proper appreciation of the magnificent collection of British birds which came to them under the will of the late Mr. Booth, the naturalist who led the way in "setting up" specimens in surroundings as nearly as possible resembling their natural habitat, instead of in the formal and conventional style that had hitherto prevailed in our museums. The Booth Museum, which stands on high ground on the road leading to the famous declivity on the South Downs, called the Devil's Dyke, and which was especially built for the purpose of the collection, has been placed under the management of sub-committee, who not only see that it is kept in efficient order, but have set themselves to complete the collection, which, already well-nigh unique, will thus probably become the typical collection of British birds in this country, or possibly in the world.

THE BUDGET FORECAST.

MR. WESTLAND'S STATEMENT.

FULL TEXT.

(Concluded from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette.*)

PRACTICE OF PRIVATE EMPLOYERS.

IT appears that some European employers have felt themselves bound to make an allowance to the Europeans in their service in India sufficient to counterbalance to some extent the loss which they experience owing to the fall of the rupee ; and there can be little doubt that even in existing circumstances, and still more if the fall of exchange continues, the Government of India cannot turn a deaf ear to the appeals of their servants for similar treatment without the danger of engendering serious discontent, apart from the question whether such appeals are just and reasonable.

The cost of this exchange compensation for the year 1893-94 may be stated as follows :—

	Imperial. Rx.	Provincial. Rx.	Total. Rx.
The Civil Services	83,400	202,900	286,300
The Military Services	263,800	...	263,800
Public Works Dept.	53,900	29,400	83,300
Total	401,100	232,300	633,400

The compensation has been calculated this year upon an exchange a little better than 1*s.* 3*d.* and for next year we shall likely, at the best, have to calculate it upon an exchange of 1*s.* 2*d.*; the charge for next year is at present estimated at about Rx. 680,000 for Imperial and about Rx. 400,000 for Provincial. The whole of this is, of course, a burden upon our resources in one way or another, although, by the operation of the provincial system, part of it is provided for without immediate demand upon our available revenues, or immediate inclusion in our stated deficit.

PROPOSED IMPORT DUTIES.

We are, therefore, face to face with a deficit, all told, of 3½ crores, which, as I trust I have convinced the Council, is wholly due to the deterioration of position caused by the fall of exchange during the last two or three years.

It is hopeless to attempt to meet this position without increasing our revenues, and the Government have anxiously considered the best way in which they might seek for that increase. They are aided in this matter by the deliberations of the Herschell Committee, who enquired into the possibilities of further taxation in India, and passed in review all sources of revenue suggested to them. They stated their conclusion upon the evidence relating to import duties, in the following paragraph :—

IMPORT DUTIES.

Of all the suggested methods of adding to the revenue, the re-imposition of import duties would, according to the evidence before us, excite the least opposition ; indeed, it is said, that it would even be popular. The duties on cotton goods have, however, only recently been abolished. They were the subject of vehement attack in this country. Any attempt to re-impose them would meet with great opposition. And it cannot be denied that the re-imposition of such duties would provoke a demand for a countervailing excies upon all cotton goods manufactured in India. Although such an excise duty might be collected without serious difficulty in respect of goods manufactured in the cotton mills of Bombay and elsewhere, it is alleged that it would be wholly impracticable to enforce it generally in view of the extent to which the manufacture of cotton goods on a small scale prevails throughout India.

With the opinion that the revival of the import duties is the best means of recovery—or partial recovery open to us, the Government of India thoroughly concur. The measure opens to us not only an additional revenue, but additional source of revenue, and our present position is unfortunately such that we cannot with any certainty calm finality for our present fiscal measures. We have entered upon a struggle with the falling rupee and, however strong may be our hopes of ultimate success, every day has shown more clearly that the haven of rest is not to be reached without arduous efforts and prolonged anxieties. To add increased pressure to some of our existing taxes is a policy that might be pursued if we had to tide over a temporary difficulty, out of which we saw an early escape ; but it is a policy which would not meet either our present or our possible future difficulties.

The proposal, therefore, which on the part of the Government of India I have to lay before the Legislative Council, is that we should take power to levy import duties, at the rate, except in a few cases, of 5 per cent. Her Majesty's Government agree with the Government of India in thinking that it is undesirable, at the first introduction at least, to impose a higher duty than this ; but they are not prepared at present to sanction the inclusion of cotton yarns or cotton fabrics among the articles declared liable to duty.

COTTON DUTIES.

Under these circumstances I do not propose to discuss the question of cotton duties. I am anxious however, that the real questions, that is, the fiscal questions arising in connexion with them, should be fully understood. The levy of a countervailing excise duty upon Indian manufactures is sometimes stated as part of the cotton-duty policy. It is no doubt possible for us to levy such a duty on the manufactures in the cotton mills that lie within British India, but cotton mills have been created also within native territory, and on the manufactures there no excise duty can be levied by us. We might, of course, establish frontier Customs posts, and levy duty on cotton manufactures passing them ; but such frontier posts are open to the very strongest objection, and after for a long time preaching free-transit to Native States, it would be impossible for us, for very shame, quite apart from the intrinsic objectionableness of the measure, to adopt a contrary policy on our own account. On the other hand, if we excise our own manufactures, and do not excise those of Native States, we obviously protect a foreign industry against our own, besides raising all sorts of difficulties in the matter of granting drawbacks when native manufactures are exported from British ports. In any case it will be obvious that we can levy no excise duty upon the manufactures of hand-looms.

It is, therefore, well to clear the way by pointing out that the question of levying duties on cotton goods is the question of levying import duties only, and not of levying also an excise on local manufactures. On this question there is no use of my expressing an opinion at the present stage when I am proposing no definite measure relating to them.

HISTORY OF IMPORT TARIFF.

Up till the time of the Mutiny the general rate of import duties levied in India was 5 per cent., but that event rendered it necessary to increase the rate to 10 per cent. In 1864 the rate was lowered to 7½ per cent., with an implied understanding that it would be further reduced to 5 per cent. when the state of the finances permitted. This time arrived only in 1875, when what may be called a general tariff reform took place. The whole subject was referred to a committee, of which the president was Mr. Alonzo Money, of the Board of Revenue in Calcutta, and whose members were three Civil Servants, Mr. Lane, of Calcutta ; Mr. Dalzell, of Madras ; and Mr. Hope, of Bombay, and two merchants, Mr. Bullen Smith, who was, I believe, a former president, and Mr. Murray, who was the existing president of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

Besides revising the tariff valuations, they were requested to consider the propriety of removing from the tariff any articles too unimportant to be retained ; to consider any cases in which the duties levied appeared prejudicial to trade ; and to make any suggestions for subjecting fresh articles to duty, or raising existing duties.

The committee's report was based upon the 7½ per cent. duty, which they proposed in a few cases to reduce to 5, and in a few cases, subject to a strong dissent from Mr. Hope, to increase to 10.

The estimates for the year 1875-76 were closed shortly after the report of the committee was received, and the results were considered sufficiently favourable to warrant the Government in avoiding all discussions as to the rate of duty, by making a general reduction from a 7½ per cent. rate to 5 per cent. The Tariff Act of 1875 was accordingly passed, which adopted this as the general rate and embodied the valuations adopted by the committee, the most laborious portion of their work.

The duties on liquor, on salt (including salted fish), and on opium, are in India regulated on principles peculiar to themselves. Their inclusion in the tariff and in the Tariff Act is really part of the Excise Law and of the law relating to the salt duty, and it is unnecessary further to refer to these subjects, as they do not belong to the present question. The same may be said of the duty on arms and ammuniton, which was in 1875 raised to 10 per cent. and has been ever since so maintained.

Excluding these special subjects, the duties levied under the Tariff Act of 1875 were 5 per cent., except in the case of cotton twist, which paid 3½ per cent., and iron and railway material, which paid 1 per cent., on the principle that a tax on such raw material would really be a tax on capital. Railway locomotives and carriages paid, however, the usual rate of 5 per cent.

The whole of these general duties were abolished before or in 1882, and as I am now laying before the Council a proposal to reverse this abolition, I narrate the history of it in some detail.

32s. FOR MULE TWIST, AND 20s. FOR TWIST.

The first remission was made in 1878, and was partly the consequence of a Resolution passed in the House of Commons on 11th July, 1877, declaring that the cotton duties, being protective in their nature, "ought to be repealed without delay, so soon as the financial condition of India will permit." The financial condition of that year permitted only of a limited measure of repeal, and the coarser qualities of cotton goods (*i.e.*, not containing yarn finer than 30s.) under certain designations were exempted at a cost of Rx. 25,600. At the same time railway material was also exempted from duty, the loss of revenue being calculated at Rx. 11,300. These remissions were made on grounds applying to the particular articles concerned, but opportunity was taken at the same time to exempt a number of other articles, *i. e.*, 26 heads in all, on the ground mainly that they were of small importance, and brought in only a total revenue of Rx. 39,600. The principal of these was "fruit and vegetables ;" yielding a revenue of Rx. 6,100.

Next year, that is, in 1879, a much more general repeal of cotton duties was effected. All grey cotton piece-goods containing yarns not finer than 30s., and all cotton twist up to 70 for mule twist and 50 for water twist—in short all cotton goods of quality not too fine to be then manufactured in India—were exempted from duty. This measure was estimated to cost Rx. 200,000.

Next year. Sir J. Strachey, in his Financial Statement, reviewed the then condition of the Customs duties. He pointed out that the remission of the duties on certain classes of cotton manufacture had caused a great change in the trade by reason of the strong inducement given to manufacturers to bring their goods as far as possible within the exempted classes, and that the dutiable classes were being so diminished by this change, that the cotton duties as a whole were "dying a natural death." It was impossible, in view of existing financial conditions, to abolish the duties completely, as that would cost Rx. 600,000 in addition to the Rx. 250,000 already remitted, but he pronounced that these duties must soon be entirely remitted. He went on to say :—

Before leaving this subject, I think it right once more to point out that we ought not to shut our eyes to the consequences which, as it seems to me, must inevitably follow from the loss of the cotton duties. Whether those consequences ought, as I believe, to be welcomed as fraught with a great developement of wealth and prosperity to India, or ought, as others think, to be looked on as disastrous, we cannot wisely shut our eyes to the fact that the abolition of the duty on cotton goods will involve in all probability the loss of a great part of our revenue from sea customs. In the Financial Statements for 1877-78 and 1878-79 this was clearly pointed out. In the former of these, I said that I looked forward with confidence to the almost total abolition of Customs duties in India, and I used these words :—"I do not know how long a period may elapse before such a consummation is reached, but, whether we see it or not, the time is not hopelessly distant when the ports of India will be thrown open freely to the commerce of the world."

The cotton duties will yield, say Rx. 615,000, and, if I am right in believing that they must ultimately be altogether given up, our whole import duties would then yield only about Rx. 500,000. The truth is that cotton goods are the sole article of foreign production, which the people of India now largely consume, and there is no present possibility of a large Customs revenue from anything else. Will it be possible, when cotton goods have been free from daty, still to tax woolen goods and many other articles. And can it be believed that we should long maintain our Customs establishments for the sake of obtaining the insignificant revenue that would remain ?

The time thus foreseen came in 1882, when the prosperous condition of Indian finance enabled Major Baring (now Lord Cromer) to abolish not only the remaining cotton duties, but also the other general import duties under some 31 general heads. It will be seen from the following extracts from Major Baring's statement that the complete abolition of the general import duties was, in his view, largely the consequence of the "disruptive forces" introduced by their partial abolition in 1878. The extracts are shortened by the omission of illustrations.

The tariff of 1875 was complete in itself for the purposes for which it was designed, but the practical declaration on March 18th, 1878, that a duty was indefensible if it either was at all protective or did not yield a sum absolutely as well as relatively large, introduced two disruptive forces into a machine not constructed to meet them and necessarily shattered it.

Apparel of many kinds, hardware, jewellery, innumerable manufactures of metal, provisions and stores of many kinds, spices, sugar, tea, tobacco, with raw silk and fabrics of silk and wool are all made in India, some to a large extent, and every import duty on them is protective. On what principle again are silk and woollen goods or goods having cotton mixed with silk or wool to be denied the exemption accorded to cotton goods ? "The duty on woollen fabrics," the Calcutta Trades Association rightly argues, "must, if only for the sake of consistency, follow the cotton duties."

The effect of applying to individual dutiable items the objection of small receipts is equally destructive. Under the tariff before 1878 the heads fitted into each other so that articles of the same general nature were taxed under one designation or another, and disputes were avoided. But the exemption of twenty-seven main heads on March 18th, 1878, introduced endless confusion and inconsistency, since certain heads were freed which were really parts of, or connected with, others left dutiable.

Another objection to some of these duties is that the raw materials of industry and articles contributing to production are taxed.

Nor are these the only objections to the existing tariff. Many practical difficulties arise in giving effect to the law as it now stands. Of these difficulties I may mention a few examples.

First, comes that of dealing with dutiable articles imported by letter post.

Secondly, come the special claims for exemption in individual cases, such as organs and painted windows for churches, mess necessaries, volunteer uniforms, gas and water pipes, and many others articles.

Thirdly, difficulties of definition are great, and lead to much minor injustice.

To sum up, this branch of the subject I submit that the general import duties, which are still levied on 31 main heads, comprising many hundreds of items, not only are open to the numerous economic and practical objections which I have already enumerated, but also cause an amount of friction, scrutiny, and interference with trade quite incommensurate with the net revenue they produce.

Whether, therefore, we look to the cotton duties or the general import duties, it is clear that it is undesirable to maintain the present tariff.

Various methods have from time to time been suggested to remedy the anomalies of the existing system. It has been proposed to levy a low and uniform rate of duty on all cotton goods, to excise Indian cotton, or to impose a low registration fee on all imports and exports. I need not discuss the merits and demerits of these proposals, for we are fortunately in a position to adopt a more thorough and satisfactory remedy.

This measure involved the remission of Rx. 655,000 on account of cotton duties and Rx. 564,000 under the other heads.

Since the year 1882 no general import duties, with the exception of the petroleum tax, introduced by myself in 1888, have been levied in India.

PAST POLICY OF GOVERNMENT

IT will be, I am afraid, very easy to confront our present proposal with assertions extracted from the Financial Statements, especially of Sir John Strachey and of Major Baring, about the impediments to trade caused by the levy of Customs duties, and the great benefit of reducing the number of dutiable items by the exclusion of those which produce only a small amount of revenue, not enough to justify the necessary trade restrictions, or to warrant the expense of collecting. All I can say in reply is that we want the money which those statesmen did not, and that we cannot help taking a different view from that in which the duties presented themselves to Finance Ministers who were longing for a time when the ports of India might be thrown open to free trade, and watching every improvement of the financial position in the eager hope that it might lead to an early realization of their policy.

Our circumstances now are different, and compel us to look upon Customs revenue in the light in which it was accepted before Sir John Strachey's time. For example, Mr. Laing declared, in 1861 :—

"We cannot dispense with Customs duties on our imports generally, and while this is the case, no reasonable man can object to our retaining an old accustomed duty of 5 per cent. on manufactured goods.

Again, in the Tariff Resolution of August 12th, 1875, this very sentence was quoted with the observation that 'the Government of India are still of opinion that a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* upon cotton goods cannot practically operate as a protection to native manufacture.'"

The following, also, is an intermediate quotation from the speech of Sir Richard Temple, in 1871 :—

"As regards the remark as to the spirit in which the revisions had been made, it might perhaps be inferred that the Government of India had been actuated by a severe and grasping spirit in the matter of its commercial taxation." But he ventured to affirm that any such interference would be in the highest degree unjust to the Government of India, and that this would be apparent from Comparing the Customs tariff of this country with the Customs tariff of any other country in the world. To show that he was not singular in this view, he would conclude by quoting the remarks of his predecessor, Mr. Massey, who had been for a long time Chairman of the Committees of the House of Commons, and had a very large knowledge and experience of the history of England in regard to its commercial policy. What Mr. Massey said on the last occasion when he made his financial exposition in this Council was—

"Again, it is asked, why not repeal your Customs duties ? my answer to that is, our Customs duties are the lightest of any country in the world."

After the opening two remarks, as if anticipating the general objections which had just been raised, he said—

"In the like spirit the Government will be always perpared to remove or lighten any duty which in any perceptible degree checks the prosperity or interferes with the interests of commerce, but do not sacrifice your customs duties to the idea that you are imitating when you would be only mimicking the policy of Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Gladstone. The policy of these statesmen was as sound and practical as it was grand and imposing ; and the Customs duties of India are adjusted on principles strictly in accord with that policy. You may keep what you have got with a safe conscience."

I think it must be admitted that the views of Indian financiers even upon the theory of the question have been considerably coloured by the financial circumstances in which they found themselves, and if I now express views different from those of my masters and predecessors, Sir J. Strachey and Major Baring, I do so with an expression of profound regret that it should be my lot, driven by financial stress, to propose to the Government the reversal of a policy which the former declared in 1877 and again in 1880 to be the attainment of the "convictions of a life time." I can only shelter myself under the declaration of Major Baring, when the flourishing financial condition of 1882 permitted him to close that particular chapter of Indian finance.

I am, indeed, very far from saying that a free-trade policy should be carried out at all hazards. "There is not," Mr. Gladstone once said, "a free-trade Government in this or any country which has not freely admitted that the state of the revenue is an essential element in the consideration of the application even of the best principles of free-trade." The question is essentially one of revenue. Objectionable as is the present condition of the tariff, we should be obliged, were our general financial position less favourable than it is, to bear for a time with some at least of the existing evils. But, under present circumstances, there is no necessity for withholding from India any longer the full advantages of free trade.

"Present circumstances," alas ! are now changed.

ESTIMATE OF REVENUE.

If we are permitted to bring into operation the Bill which I now ask leave to introduce, we reckon that it will give us an annual revenue, after allowing for charges of collection, and for drawbacks, of Rx. 1,200,000. This estimate is founded upon the amounts of the imports shown in our trade returns, which we anticipate will not, after the first fluctuation due to a new policy, be materially, if at all, reduced. We are naturally in a little doubt as regards the proceeds of a 5 per cent. duty upon silver. The consumption of silver for other purposes than coinage has been hitherto very largely supplied by melting down coined rupees, so that we have only conjectural information as to the amount that the country will absorb under the new conditions. When these settle down, and the excessive imports of the last few months have been absorbed, we may probably find two crores of rupees worth of silver subjected to our new 5 per cent. duty. We do not tax gold.

PETROLEUM DUTY.

We have also to propose a special duty in the case of petroleum, including kerosine-oil.

The duty on petroleum, imposed in 1888, was half an anna per gallon, and was then reckoned at about 8 per cent. It is still about 8 per cent. on the whole, for, by the trade returns of 1892-93 the whole importation of India was reckoned at the value of 25 millions rupee for 64 million gallons, or 6¼ annas per gallon. The net yearly duty since the tax was imposed has been Rx. 116,637, Rx. 160,431, Rx. 165,431, Rx. 172,544, and Rx. 201,071.

It is admitted as becoming cheaper and cheaper, and its cost now, including the present taxation, is less than it was before that taxation was imposed. I think it is pretty well agreed that it can easily bear twice its present rate of duty, and this we propose to impose upon it by substituting an anna per gallon for the present entry of half an anna in the Schedule of our Tariff Bill.

This increase of duty will bring us in a further annual sum of Rx. 200,000, and increase the revenue arising from the measures now proposed to the Council from Rx. 1,200,000 to Rx. 1,400,000 a year.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 5TH OF MARCH, 1894.

SUMMARY.

Pressure continues to change irregularly. There has been a rapid rise in Rajputana, a brisk to rapid fall at Karachi, Amraoti, Surat, Malegaon, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Calicut and Cochin, and a moderate to slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are highest on the western side of the Peninsula and lowest at Delhi and Allahabad. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are north-easterly at Karachi and Bombay, southerly at Madras and Coimbatore, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been strong to a gale at Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot, Neemch, Akola, Goa and Calicut, and fresh at Madras and Negapatam. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Goa and Malegaon and 10 at Bhuj and Karachi. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 6° above the normal at Saugor, Jubulpore, Nagpur, Bangalore, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and the minimum 5° to 10° in excess at Allahabad, Jhansi, Indore, Saugor, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Akola, Surat, Malegaon, Bangalore, Cuddapah, Madras and Trichinopoly. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Trichinopoly and the lowest 52° at Jeypore. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy at Rajkot, Veraval, Malegaon, Bombay Mangalore, Calicut, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Cuddapah and Negapatam. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Delhi (1·15in.) and light to moderate showers at Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Ajmere and Deesa. The isobars indicate unsettled weather conditions to the eastwards of Longitude 80in. and to the north of Latitude 28in. where rain is to be expected. Pressure is abnormally low over nearly the whole country and the weather will remain more or less cloudy.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 5.

Monday's barometric observations indicate that the pressure has increased very rapidly in Upper India, and the depression in that area has filled up the disturbance and extended eastwards yesterday into the North-West Provinces and the Punjab and the North-West Provinces hill districts and the north-western districts. The North-West Provinces received heavy rain. Numerous thunderstorms and hailstorms occurred in the area of the disturbance of the North-West Provinces yesterday. Mussoorie and Chakrata report over two inches and Roorkee, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Ranikhet, Simla, and Murree between one and two inches. The barometer has fallen briskly in Bengal and the Bombay coast. In Bengal the depression is again more marked and thunderstorms are probable in Behar and Bengal. To-day the pressure has increased rapidly in Baluchistan, and the skies have cleared there and in the Punjab. The temperature is considerably above the normal in Madras, the Deccan, the Central Provinces and Bengal. Conditions are less abnormal in North-West India than for some days past, and the temperature is considerably below the normal.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 4th March, 1894.
Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·960
Temperature of the Air	79·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·2
Dew Point	70·8

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 5.

THE latest market advices received by wire through Reuter were noticed in our Report under Saturday evening's date; and the Banks and markets generally having been closed here to-day for a native holiday, we have no local news to chronicle in this column.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE City Line ss City of Khios, 2,283 tons, Captain A Kinloch, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo.

THE BISN Co's ss Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captin J W Livingstone, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coastports, with a general cargo, and 69 deck passengers.

THE ss Elton, 1,596 tons, Captain C J Payne, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Port Said (18th February) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company.

THE ss Ethelaida, 1,705 tons, Captain John Steel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles (10th February) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE ss Oscarshall, 767 tons, Captain N Richborn, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant, from Moulmein, (21st February), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MARCH 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Arara	2450	Smith	Marseilles		K Nixon & Co
B	Cy. of Khios	2283	Kinloa	Karachi	5-3	Sir C Forbes &Co
C	Calder	400	Lookever	Red Sea		H & P S N Co
C	H Maru	2031	MacMillan	Not fixed		Tata & Sons
D	C. Macintyre	1646	T Hill	Coconada	7-3	F Muir & Co
F	Eton	1746	Newcombe	Dunkirk		Bombay Co
H	Elton	1596	Payne	Not fixed		The Bombay Co
K	G M's Mowe	850	Hariman	Not fixed		Man-of-war German Govt.
L	Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
M	Sabarmati		Nacoda	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
N	Ethelaida	1705	Steel	Not fixed		K Nixon & Co
O	La Seyne	1151	Blanc	Karachi	12-3	A Simeon
P	Lombardy	1571	Tindall	Mauritius	7-3	H C Joosub
Q	Preston	1447	Dodd	Hamburgh		T Morrison

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi				Karachi	6-3	Shepherd & Co
Kaveri			Nacoda	Mangalore	6-3	do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Peninsulnr	2711		London	29-3	P & O Co
3	D Balduino	3044	Cruciani	Genoa	8-3	C Borboro
4	Bisagno	1498	Togrusso	China	13-3	C Borboro
5	Carthage	2453	de Horne	London	10-3	P & O Co
6	Thames	2101	Seaton	China	8-3	P & O Co
7	Verawa	2099	Mackinlay	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
8	Poseidon	2453	Follner	Trieste	9-3	A L S N Co
9	Arara	2411	Kerga	Marseilles		K Nixon&Co
10	Kt. of St. John	2248	Cunningham	Odessa	7-3	K Nixon
12	Aston Hall	2254	McFee	Liverpool		E Bates & Co
13	Lanark	1973	Cross	Havre	8-3	K Nixon & Co
15	Vasna	482	Rickford	Bhownagur	6-3	M Vadilal
16	Malwa	1694	Weighell	Not fixed		P & O Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.
Monday, March 5.
H. M. S. Boadicea 2532 Government

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
4	Elton (s)	Payne	Port Said, Feb 18.
5	Ethelaida (s)	Steel	Marseilles, Feb 10.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	R. I. M. S. Canning	Holland	Aden.
	City of Khios (s)	Kinloch	Karachi.

The steamer Kapurthala, Captain Livingstone, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Peninsular, for London, &c.
" Elton, for Hamburg,
" Ethelaida, for Antwerp.
" Eton, for Dunkirk.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
21	Kola s	Russell	Bombay.
	Mahanadi s	D Adam	Bombay.
	Inchisla s	Halliwell	Batoum.
22	Branksome Hall s	Hood	Liverpool.
23	Karagola s	Robertson	Bombay.
	Satrunji	Fakir Ahmed	Bombay.
26	Kilwa s	Gimblett	Bombay.
	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Bombay.
27	Pachumba s	Gillett	Bombay.
	Assyria s	Shepherd	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
22	Kola s	Russell	Bombay.
	Mahanadi s	D. Adam	Bombay.
24	Eton s	Newcomb	Bombay.
	Karagola s	Robertson	Bombay.
	Satrunji s	Fakir Ahmed	Bombay.
26	Kilwa s	Gimblett	Persian Gulf.
27	Pachumba s	Gillett	Bombay.
	Assyria s	Shepherd	Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.
S. S. Inchisla, Halliwell, Volkart Brothers, (not known).
" B. Hall, Hood, Sir C. Forbes & Co., for Liverpool.
" Kapurthala, Livingstone, McIver Mackenzie & Co., for Bombay.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	Arrivals. Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	Departures. To
January.					
25	Pigeon H M's	Gray	Somali coast		
February.					
10	R I M	Mitchell	Somali coast	23	Somali coast
11	Greatham	Gowing	Cardiff	25	Calcutta
18	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast	23	Somali coast
	C Drummond	Harrison	Calcutta	18	London
	Rynda (Russian gunboat)	Krieger	Suez	24	Colombo
19	Australia	Reeves	London	19	Sydney.
	La Seyne	Blanc	Bombay	24	Bombay
	King Arthur	Fairweather	Jeddah	19	Bombay
	India	Johnston	London		Brisbane
	Golconda	Burkitt	Calcutta	22	London
21	Kaiser-i-Hind	Seymour	London	21	Calcutta
	Ville de la Ciotat	Fiaschi	Sydney		Marseilles
	Shat-el-Arab	Sanders	Bussorah		London
	Venezia	Gheraldo	Mussowa		Mussowa
22	S Berkhud	Gibb	Somali coast	24	Perim
	Valetta	Briscoe	sydney	22	London
	Pekin	Langborne	Calcutta		London
	Ganges	Atkinson	Bombay		
23	Preussen	Hogemann	China	23	Bremen
	Mobile	McAdam	Bombay		Jeddah
	Karlsruhe	Kessler	Bremen		China
	Pei-ho	Trocmo	Marseilles	24	Zanzibar
	Irene	Webber	Singapore		Amsterdam
24	Java	Frohawk	Bombay		
	Dronthe	Sharp	Batavia	24	Rotterdam
	Rynda (Russian gunboat)	Krieger	Put back		
	Kanzler	Jerchan	Hamburg	25	Zanzibar
	Reichstag	Kisca	Zanzibar		Hamburg
	Melbourne	Vimont	China		Marseilles

Aden, 25th February, 1894.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 6.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

561-93—In person—Canjee Parbut and others vs Canjee Moorjee and others.
571-93—In person—Amarchand Virjee and another vs Jootha Lowjee and others.
587-93—J P Pavri—Kashinath Pandurang Parab and another vs Sarasvatibai and others—Daphtary and F.
630-93—Payne, G and S—Mahomedbhai Laljeebhai vs Hajee Ebrahim bin Hajee Mahomedelly Allana.
615-93—Chalk W and S—Narayen Pandurang Bhandarkar vs Wamon Pandurang Bhandarkar.
13-94—Payne, G and S—Hajee Ali Sooleman vs Esmail Oosman Lakhani and others
37-94—Framjee and M—Ghella Kallianjee vs Yusub bin Ebrahim Mandil and others.
39-94—Payne, G and S—Thomas Henry Moore and another vs Sheriffshoy Gangjee and another.
48-94—Bicknell, M and M—The Honble Lachmandas Radha Kisson vs Ghella Manock and others—Payne G and S. For Dismissal Under Rule 61.
15-94—Wadia and G—Lakhamsey Shivjee and others Khursedjee Nusserwanjee Seervai.

Undefended New Long Cause.

612-93—Bicknell, M and M—Kanyalal Jeynarayen vs Narrandas Thakorodas and another.

Postponed Long Causes.

630-93—Chalk W and S—Narayen Jugonnath and another vs Bulwant Keshow Joshi—Darasha Bazonjee—Part heard.
117-93—Payne, G and S—Gordhandas Pranjiwan and another vs Mulji Cursonji and another—J C Cama.
377-89—Little, S N and B—Dona Dolores Escolana Tarregross and another vs Ramabai and another—Payne, G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
Testamentary Suit for Consent Decree.

7-93—Payne, G and S—Peerojshaw Jeewanjee vs Merwanjee Jeewanjee—Framjee and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Cause.

656-91—Ardasir H D—Francis Law Latham vs Moulvi Abdul Cader Jetikar and others—Nanu and H and K D S—Part heard.
For Trial of Preliminary Issue.
291-93—Kessowjee Damodhur and another vs Khimjee Jairam Sewjee and others—Little, S N and B.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, MARCH 4.

10 p.m.	77·3

MONDAY, March 5.

6 a.m.	74·4
10 a.m.	80·4
2 p.m.	81·0
6 p.m.	79·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CURSETJI—March 3, at No. 4 Phayre Road, Poona, the wife of Mr. T. M. Cursetjee, Dist. Depy. Collector, Satara, of a daughter.

DEATH.

WALSH—March 5, at Byculla, Annie Clementina, wife of Langton Prendergast Walsh, C. I. E., Bombay Political Department. Funeral Service at Byculla Church, at 4-30 o'clock this afternoon (Tuesday). The Funeral will arrive at Sewree Cemetry at 5-15 o'clock. Friends are requested to accept this the only intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALDRIDGE—February 26, at Allahabad, the wife of St John Aldridge, of a daughter.
BALD—February 24, at Takvar, Darjiling, the wife of Claud Bald, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BUCK—JENNINGS—February 28, at St Paul's Cathedral, by the Venerable Archdeacon MacCarthy, Edward John Buck, eldest son of Dr Henry J Buck, of 23, Clapton Common, London, and nephew of Sir Edward C Buck, I C S, to Annie Margaret, only daughter of Col R M Jennings, Deputy Adjutant-General.
IGGULDEN—HALLIDAY—February 28, at All Saints Memorial Church, Cawnpore, by the Rev Walter Kitchin, Chaplain, Captain Herbert Augutus Iggulden, Derbyshire Regiment, son of the late Rev W H Iggulden, of Stamford, to Ethel (Effie) Horne, youngest daughter of Colonel G T Halliday, Bengal Cavalry.

DEATHS.

GELDART—February 26, at Multan, Wilfred C Goldart, Assistant Commissioner, aged 24 years.
PARSONS—February 26, at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, Eileen Grace Nancy, the dearly loved little daughter of Captain and Mrs J H. Parsons, 7th Bengal Cavalry, aged 2 years and 5 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1894.

As might have been expected, Dr. Bhandarkar's Convocation address has excited a great deal of hostile criticism. No one in his senses can help admiring the broad and liberal survey that the Vice-Chancellor takes of University life in India. But Dr. Bhandarkar's main object was neither to attract admiration nor to please either the large audience that listened to his words or the larger audience that would read them printed in the newspaper. He has always been in an eminent degree a man who has the courage of his opinions, and in his Convocation address, as on other occasions, his determination was simply in a straightforward manner to express what he thinks is the truth about the chief questions of University politics. When a man of Dr. Bhandarkar's wisdom and experience speaks out his mind freely, his remarks are sure to be memorable. But for the same reason, they are not likely to be palatable to everybody. The contributors to the Hindu newspapers express very mixed feelings about Dr. Bhandarkar's address. They cannot help being proud that a member of their community should have delivered such a powerful address; but, on the other hand, they do not relish the reflections made upon their manners and customs and mode of life. They are especially inclined to criticise the argument by which the Vice-Chancellor tries to trace the mortality among Hindu graduates to Hindu manners and customs in the matter of food, marriage, and physical exercise. Strange to say, the *Mahratta*, while opposing his conclusions, actually supports them by showing that the Mahrattas have never been famous for longevity, that no famous Mahratta statesman or warrior is ever known to have reached the age of eighty, and that their most illustrious poets have also died young. Such facts distinctly strengthen Dr. Bhandarkar's argument. They would seem to show that the life led by Hindus in India is so incompatible with longevity, that even in the healthy air of the Deccan the Mahrattas were a short-lived race long before their brains were subjected to the strain of modern education. The condition of life of a student poring over his books at college is much less favourable to health than the open-air life of action led by the Mahrattas a hundred years ago. Therefore, it behoves them seriously to consider whether their manners and customs might not be altered in such a way as to give them a better chance of enjoying health and strength. The fact that the Parsee graduates manage to escape death longer plainly indicates the direction that reform should take. Dr. Bhandarkar's statistics constitute an impartial appeal to experience which establishes the possibility of combining hard mental work and good health under an Indian sun and shows the way in which this combination may be effected.

However much religion and custom may retard the progress of social reform among the Hindu community, it is possible for the Hindu student to improve his chance of enjoying good health in many ways without running counter to caste and old-established custom. There are certain rules of prudence which may be inculcated as strongly by the social conservative as by the social reformer, and these plain rules are by the average Hindu student habitually neglected. Hindu students as a rule sacrifice their bodies to their minds, forgetting that bodily ill-health must in the long run impair mental vigour. They plunge into their studies with feverish energy, and think that their intellectual progress will be in proportion to the number of hours that they spend daily over their books. They fail to see that six hours' work with a fresh unclouded intellect will effect more than twice the time spent in cudgelling a weary brain. Aiming at success in life, they overlook the fact that a high degree is no compensation for a shortened life, that a man who works moderately at college, and by his moderation secures health and long life, does more and better work for himself, his family, and his country than the scholar who takes a brilliant degree, and by his excessive mental exertion is unable to do much more after he leaves college. Nay, in many cases your imprudent hard-worker does not even get his good degree. For owing to excessive work, and especially to the pernicious practice of cramming hard for fifteen or sixteen hours a day just before the examination, he fails to do himself justice in the hour of trial, and cannot make head or tail of a question paper, that he could easily have answered, if he had more carefully husbanded his intellectual strength. Something can be done to cure such folly as this without exciting the fears of conservative Hindus. Much may be effected by the Athletic Association, which is trying to inspire the schools of Bombay with an English boy's love for out-door games. All over the presidency school-masters are more and more acting in accordance with the principle, that intellectual progress must be built on a physical foundation. There is reason to hope that the effects of the attention that is now being paid to athletics in Indian schools and colleges may in a few years be discernible in the decreased mortality among our graduates, and that after a few decades some future Vice-Chancellor may compare the statistics of his time with those brought forward by Dr. Bhandarkar, and by the comparison show the benefit derived from the labours of those who are now striving to promote the cultivation of physical strength and activity among the rising generation.

Turning now from physical to intellectual education, we agree to a large extent with what Dr. Bhandarkar says about the unsatisfactory results of education in India. The majority of Indian students are too severely practical. Success in life is their end, and the passing of examinations is the means by which they are convinced that they will surely attain that end. Therefore, too often, instead of intelligent study of subjects for which they have a natural inclination, they choose the branches of knowledge in which it is easiest to pass, and laboriously commit to memory long screeds of notes on that subject, especially, if they can get them, notes by whoever is likely to be appointed their examiner. The results of such servile cramming are, from an educational point of view, of little value. It must not, however, be supposed that this perversion of education is peculiar to India. It is found all over the world wherever examinations are held. It would seem, however, that cramming is far more prevalent in Indian than in European universities, and therefore our university should try hard to reduce it as much as possible. Where does the fault lie? Dr. Bhandarkar indicates that the teachers are to blame, and some of the native papers, which entirely disagree with his views on social and political questions, are ready enough to support what he says about the want of productive power in the European professors sent out to India. It is no doubt a comforting reflection for the Indian student to attribute to his instructors his own intellectual barrenness and want of devotion to knowledge. The professors would probably reply to this impeachment much in the same way as the tutor of King James replied to those who reproached him with making his royal pupil a pedant. Buchanan's defence of his mode of teaching was that a pedant was the best that could be made out of such a boy as James was. In like manner, the professors of India have to do the best with the material they have to work upon. Finding the average Indian student rather mercenary in the pursuit of learning, and not accessible to higher motives, they no doubt humour him to a certain extent and direct their efforts primarily to getting him over the successive barriers set up by the university, in the passing of which he must, however much he crams, pick up some useful knowledge on the way, and may perhaps learn to love knowledge for its own sake, although he first sought it merely as a means to other ends. The University should in like manner make the most of the Indian student's not purely disinterested intellectual industry, and offer practical inducements to make him prefer intelligent study to cram. An important step has been taken in this direction by the insertion of an English essay among the subjects of examination. Owing to this change it now pays almost as well to learn to write good English as to learn off notes and criticisms by heart. A similar change ought to be introduced into the second language papers, which are still of such a kind that they can be answered by cramming rather than by intelligent study of the language. If unseen passages were added to the language papers, the candidates would be less sure of attaining good marks by committing to memory the translations of text books, and they would therefore with great benefit to themselves modify their studies to suit the new conditions of success. By such changes as this the University may turn to the best results attainable the too severely practical character of the average Hindu student. Those who love learning for its own sake will always be actuated by higher motives, and choose the more excellent way We are glad to think that in spite of all that its critics may say, there are such men in our University. Our remarks have been confined to the bulk of the students, but among them there are many exceptions. They do not all cultivate learning in a purely mercenary spirit, and throw away their books as soon as they have won their degrees. Some imbibe at our Universities a love of knowledge that is a solace to them in the struggles of active life, and enables them to set a bright example to succeeding generations of students. If this were not the case, we should not have had this year a Hindu Vice-Chancellor delivering an address, the power and breadth and outspoken sincerity of which will command attention and respect far beyond the limits of this presidency.

ON concluding his statement on the financial position of the Government at the meeting of the Supreme Council last Thursday, the Hon. Mr. Westland moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Tariff Act. The Bill is to repeal the Acts now dealing with tariffs and to re-enact them with additions in one Act. The schedules in the existing Acts, as Mr. Westland explained, are two in number: one for import duties and one for exports. But in the new Act it is proposed that import duties shall be set forth in three schedules. Of these the first relates to arms and ammunition, and reproduces the first part of the schedule under the existing Act. The second refers to articles which are specially taxed, namely, liquors, opium, and salt, the duties on which are regulated by considerations which lie outside questions of customs duty proper—this schedule also being a reproduction of the existing Acts with two exceptions. The third schedule, that of the general duties, is that which mainly comes before the Council as a new enactment. The concluding schedule is that of the existing Acts, declaring an export duty upon rice; and this schedule is left untouched, as there are no new export duties to propose. In the second schedule the practice of importing spirits under the description of "wines not containing more than 45 per cent. proof spirit" is provided against. Opportunity is also taken of making the power which the Local Governments possess under the Customs Act to make exemptions in certain cases, subject to the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council. As regards procedure Mr. Westland did not ask, as was done when the mints were closed, to suspend the rules and pass the Bill into law at once, but asked that it be referred to a Select Committee, though as a matter of fact every member of Government knew all about the proposals. Mr. Westland, in his concluding remarks, admitted that it was customary to pass Bills affecting the tariff through the legislature in as short a time as possible, as any other course involves a disturbance to trade caused by the knowledge that at some future and unfixed date the cost of goods to merchants will be arbitrarily changed. This anticipation has, as he was informed by the Chambers of Commerce both at Calcutta and at Bombay, already been effective in greatly paralysing trade as the commercial centres of India had been urged by both these bodies to restore the course of trade by announcing as soon as possible the intention of Government. Now that he has announced them, he is anxious to bring to an end as soon as possible that intermediate state of disturbance which must continue until the new tariff is brought into effect. Yet instead of requesting that the Bill become law at once, he referred it to a Select Committee. This was agreed to, and the Committee will report by next Saturday.

THE proposed legislation to be brought before the Bombay Legislative Council, at its meeting, on Monday next, is a Bill to amend the law in force in the Peint territory. Peint was formerly a Native State in Nasik, 850 square miles in area. A maze of hill and valley, except for some rice-fields and patches of rough hill side cultivation, Peint is over its whole area covered with timber, brushwood, and grass. Towards the north a leading range of hills passing westwards at right angles to the main line of the Sahyadri gives a distinct character to the landscape. But over the rest of the country ranges of small hills starting up on all sides crowd together in chaotic confusion, with a general south-westerly direction, to within twenty miles of the sea coast. The total population of this wide tract of the

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE COMING ROYAL SPEECH.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The Royal Speech at the closing of the Session will be most brief, and will merely refer to the advantage to be derived from the Parish Councils and Labour Bills. No allusion will be made to foreign politics.

LORD ROSEBERY.

Lord Rosebery will, to-day, submit to Her Majesty the Queen a list of the members of his Cabinet.

THE EXEMPTION OF DUTY ON COTTON GOODS.

The *Times*, in an article on India, to-day, comments on the gravity of the irritation that exists in India regarding the exemption of duties on cotton goods imported into India, and concludes by saying that signs are visible that the spell wherewith Great Britain holds India is losing somewhat of its power, and that if ever it is altogether dissolved nothing could restore its moral ascendency.

LATEST FROM BATHURST.

Reuter's correspondent, telegraphing from Bathurst, says that Major Madden at the head of a column, composed of men from West India Regiments, has occupied Bussumbala after a slight resistance.

The enemy afterwards attacked the village in force, but were repulsed with heavy loss. The loss on the British side was nine wounded.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Lord Tweedmouth.

MILITARY RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 5.

The Military Reliefs in India for the next cold weather will be cut down so as to effect a saving of between two and three lakhs of rupees.

THE FISHERIES BILL.

The Fisheries Bill is not likely to be proceeded with during the current Session of Goverament at Calcutta, as all the Local Governments consulted on the measure have not yet sent in their replies.

RECOGNITION OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS' RANK.

The Government of India have decided that in conformity with the practice prevailing in England, the rank of Volunteer Officers in India will be recognised when they attend the levees of the Viceroy in uniform.

GENERAL LOCKHART.

General William Lockhart, now in England, has applied for four months' extension of leave; General Palmer will accordingly remain in the command of the Punjab Frontier Force, and General Evans at Allahabad.

"SAVADA KOTHI."

A meeting was held to-day, at Cawnpore, on a subject very interesting to the English community.

"Savada Kothi," where the women and children of the ill-fated garrison were imprisoned and eventually massacred now belongs to a Mahomedan lady, who has applied for permission to pull down the remains and to build native houses on the site. As the ruin has always been considered sacred ground, the residents of Cawnpore propose to raise money to purchase the house and estate from the present proprietor. The Lieutenant-Governor has cordially approved of the project, and has promised his subscription to the fund.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It has been ruled that the monthly rate of recovery to be effected in future from Officers of British mounted service on account of chargers purchased from Government shall be the same as that recovered from British Officers of Native Cavalry Regiments, *viz.*, Rs. 150 from Field Officers and Captains, and Rs. 75 from Subalterns.

The services of Captain J. Vans Agnew, 3rd (Madras) Lancers, have been placed at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief for employment as Unpaid Attaché in the Intelligence Branch of the Quarter-master General's Department.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the conversion into permanent pension of the temporary wound pension of £180 a year granted to Major H. P. Airey, D. S. O., New South Wales Artillery, for wound received by him in action in Burma, in March, 1887.

THE EXCLUSION OF COTTON GOODS FROM THE TARIFF BILL.

AGITATION IN CAWNPORE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, MARCH 5.

The following notice was circulated in Cawnpore to-day:—"A public meeting, to which all interested are invited to attend, will be held at the Station Theatre, on Tuesday, the 6th instant, to protest against the glaring injustice of excluding cotton goods from the proposed Import Tariff Bill now before a Select Committee, and which will be reported on and probably passed into law on Saturday, the 10th current. The matter is most urgent as it is estimated that the revenue desirable under the proposed Bill will fall short of the amount required to meet the immediate necessities of Government by at least two crores of rupees. Further taxation must, therefore, be levied, and this there is reason to anticipate will include a substantial increase to the income-tax. The recent fall in exchange has necessitated an all round advance of ten per cent. on the prices of imported stores, and the passage of the Bill into law, as it now stands, will add at least five per cent. more to these prices even if exchange falls no further. Were imported cotton goods taxed on the same basis as other commodities the burden would be borne by almost the whole population of India and there would need to be no increase of the income-tax. It is believed that the exclusion of cotton goods is the result of pressure brought to bear on the Home Government by the Lancashire manufacturers. A full and representative meeting is essential in order that a fitting expression may be given to the feeling of indignation that has been raised by the exceptional treatment in favour of European cotton goods at the expense of the Indian tax-payer."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, MARCH 3.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall left here this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Methley Hall left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, MARCH 3.

The City Line steamer City of Edinburgh arrived here, from Bombay, this afternoon.

HONGKONG, MARCH 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Gwalior arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 9/16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	99 5/8
3 per cent. Rentes	99½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	58 5/8
Bar Silver	27
Exchange on India 30 days, sight	1 1 7/16

AMALGAMATION OF THE RAWALPINDI AND ATTOCK DEFENCE DIVISIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 5.

Sanction has been accorded to the proposal of the Director-General of Military Works to amalgamate the Rawalpindi and Attock special defence divisions from 1st April, and to call the combined division the "Rawalpindi-Attock Defence Division."

MR. J. E. O'CONOR.

Mr. J. E. O'Conor, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, is now on special duty in connection with the preparation of the Budget, and more particularly as regards the labours of the Select Committee on the Tariff Bill. After the Budget has been passed, he will visit the ports of Southern India to complete the investigations he has been carrying on there during the cold weather, afterwards rejoining the head-quarters at Simla to write his report. Mr. O'Conor is among the Secretariat Officials who will forego their intention of taking leave this summer.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE & Co.'s cotton circular, dated Hongkong, February 14th, says: One noteworthy feature of the market is that prices have sensibly fluctuated with the ups and downs of rupee exchange. Buyers have in consequence gone in for purchases simply for their immediate requirements.

During the first part of the fortnight the market was quite at a standstill owing to the intervention of the Chinese New Year holidays, and after the turn of the New Year it appeared that the tenor of the market would continue to be extremely quiet and uneventful, but quite at the latter end, favourable news having come to hand from several consuming markets, a feeling of activity set in and large sales transpired, though the prices realised show an all-round decline of $½ to $1 per bale.

No. 20 has experienced the major portion of the demand. Stocks of this count have run down to a low figure, and if not replenished a slight rise in rates is anticipated.

Sixteens and Twelves have been sparingly dealt in at a decline of $½ and $1 on the previous quotations.

No. 10 has not fared so well as No. 20, though its range of prices is much lower, still it has experienced only a moderate demand at slightly declining rates. Stocks of this count are proportionately much higher.

The offtake of the fortnight is estimated at about 6,300 bales, comprising:—

3,200	bales of No.	20	sold at	$82 to $89
500	"	16	"	$77 to $81½ and $83
850	"	12	"	$65 to $73½
1,700	"	10	"	$65 to $75
50	"	6/8	"	$65 to $71

leaving unsold stocks at about 14,000 bales. Exchange on India is quoted to-day Rs. 137 T. T. and O. D. Rs. 187½ per cent.

Advices from Shanghai indicate the market there to have been almost lifeless during the first period of the fortnight owing to the intervention of Chinese New Year holidays. But latterly reaction set in, and a few transactions were put through in superior and approved threads. No. 20 was in fair request for Hankow and Szechuen markets, and reports as regards this count still continue to be favourable. Sixteens have experienced a small demand, but it is expected that a stimulus would be shortly given to this count from Tientsin and other Northern ports. Tens have undergone a fair demand owing to the low range of prices ruling, and a rise is anticipated, if as usual seasonable enquiries set in from Newchwang. Sales aggregate about 2,300 bales. Unsold stocks have assumed somewhat larger dimensions, and are computed at about 12,000 bales.

Advices from Japan respecting Indian spinnings are again favourable. About 1,000 bales, consisting principally of Twenties, have changed ownership. Dealers are keen buyers, but the higher rates demanded by importers have curtailed business.

NOTES FROM POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 4.

A CAPITAL Paper Chase, organised by the officers of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, came off yesterday evening. There were about thirty riders present, four of whom were ladies. There were a great many ladies and gentlemen present at the Meet, who did not join in, but witnessed the start. The hares were Miss Hutchinson, Lieut. Bond (Acting Station Staff Officer), and Mr. Badcock, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry. The hares started from the roadway, near the Deccan College, round those buildings, and laid a line over the jumps on the Yerrowda Steeple Chase Course. Turning back, they went across the Bund Bridge, and bore to the left in the direction of the Cavalry lines, passing under the railway arch, crossing the level crossing, near the parade-gound of the Yorkshire Light Infantry, into the Officers' Mess, a distance of over three miles. The going was very fair the whole distance. The hares were closely followed, for they had scarcely reached the Mess when Mrs. Humfrey, Major Coke, and one or two others arrived. The Officers of the K. O. Y. L. I. gave an "at home" to the riders and their friends, and a very pleasant time was spent.

The 1st Battalion Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment, under the command of Major H. H. Prior, arrived in Poona, on Saturday morning, to take up the position vacated by the Lancashire Fusiliers, in the garrison. The troops came in two special trains, and comprised 13 officers and 500 men. They were met by Lieut. R. C. Bond (Station Staff Officer) and the officers of the regiment already in the station, the Band of the Yorkshire Light Infantry playing the regiment in.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore passed through Poona station on Saturday afternoon, at about four o'clock, on his way to Mysore, via. Guntakal, a good many of his Highness', former subjects, resident in Poona, and other gentlemen were present on the platform. The train was delayed for about ten minutes during which his Highness received the congratulations of those present. He was garlanded by Rao Saheb Balcrishna Shayama, and after the brief conversation was over the train moved off.

DEATH OF MRS. PRENDERGAST WALSH.

WE regret to announce in another column the death of the wife of Mr. L. Prendergast Walsh, C.I.E., Bombay Political Department, which event took place yesterday afternoon, at Byculla. The deceased lady was the daughter of the late Major Robert Guthrie MacGregor, R.A., and youngest sister of the late Sir Charles M. MacGregor, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., Quarter-Master-General in India. We are requested to state that the first portion of the funeral service will be performed at the Byculla Church (adjoining H. M.'s House of Correction) at half-past four this afternoon, and that the funeral will arrive at the Sewree Cemetery, at 5-15 p.m. We are also requested to state that no special invitations are being issued, and that all friends are asked kindly to accept this, the only intimation.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.
Cable San Thome Lourda interrupted.
Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

A CORRESPONDENT at Cairo, who states that he mixes very much with the natives, and who speaks something of the local languages—Arabic, Turkish and Greek, besides French and Italian—writes in the *Daily News* of Feb. 13:—"Passing by the Kasr-el-Nil barracks here, I saw an Arab boy deliberately fire his catapult at an English soldier (of the 'N. W. B.'), hitting him just above the left eye, and drawing blood. On my attacking him in turn, and demanding his reason, he exclaimed that 'Our Lord (the Khedive) wants all the English killed!' This David was about twelve; but seven-years-olds are trained to curse the 'English red-coats.' The latter, to do them justice, reply in kind. Indeed, were it not wise, in view of present feeling, for the British red-coat to forbear publicly damning Abbas II., *e.g.*, for not 'returning the Colonel's salute,' in view of the fact that every donkey-boy and bootblack speaks and understands English? The Turkish residents here, ever philosphical, are not unfriendly to England, and the Armenians are amicable. This is true of both the lower and higher strata of society. The Circassians whom I have met are at one with the Turks."

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 16.

I GO COURSING.

IT was a mild morning in January. To a man who lives in the country it would prove neither inviting nor exhilarating. But it charmed me. I do not reside far from the madding crowd or the busy haunts of bustling men. It is my lot, as it is the misfortune of millions of others, to see more of soot-stained bricks than white-washed cottages with thatched roofs, and pleasant farm-steads nestling amid trees. Still I had escaped from the dirty, damp, and dismal city, and out on the breezy meadowland I was happy. I said it was mild. Well, it was not the ethereal mildness of spring. There was a bitterness in occasional gusts of wind which recalled the remark of the French wit—that the English get their weather by sample. Still I was joyous, for I had gone a-coursing. The hedgerows were anything but "blind." The boughs of the trees, utterly innocent of leaves, were sharply outlined against the leaden-gray sky, and the horizon was misty. Although snow had fallen overnight, and there had been a nip of frost, overcoats were really an encumbrance. Waterproofs seemed much more desirable, for the clouds were lowering and rain was evidently imminent. Ere long there was a deluge, but nobody seemed to trouble about the drenching downpour. In watertight boots, in stout leggings, and waterproof cloaks rain is considered a mere detail by coursing men. Now I am not a confirmed courser, but I am not a feather-bed sportsman. An old gentleman declares that I should say that I am not a "Cockney courser." I am not well versed in the cant jargon of coursing, but the suggestion is that the citizens of Cockaigne only course in fine weather. Bare hedges, leafless trees, muddy lanes, still muddier fields and chilling showers mattered not to me. I had determined to have an odd day with hound and hare—a rare holiday for me. My spirits were not to be daunted by these trifles.

REFLECTIONS ON COURSING.

I may be wrong, but in my judgment coursers are true sportsmen. They pursue their pastime in the dreariest, bleakest months of the year. For them there is no summer sun. Sombre skies, wintry winds, and heavy rains are their portion. The coursing community, at least those who go in for open coursing, have no grand stands, no extravagant luncheons on the ground, no artificial tracks, no lawns gay with flowers and society belles, and no Guards' bands. Coursers may have a cab or a brake, and they may have a hot-pot in the fields, but their sport is not sybaritic. It is severe recreation for the sake of pleasure. After all, there is a great deal of artificiality about horse-racing and most other sports, but coursing is truly rural. There can, to my mind, be little attraction in it save the love of seeing hounds chasing hares. The wise Greeks used to course; our early Anglo-Saxon forbears loved to course; and the Gauls were wont to course. Indeed, it is a very ancient sport, and honourable withal. A celebrated sportsman once declared that he was as much excited when a favourite greyhound was running a match for a guinea as when his racehorse was contending for the Derby. Coursing is always most exciting to me, and I cannot conceive of it being voted wearisome if there be hares. Of course, if hares and parish church steeples are about in equal proportions in the land—well, then I can understand the sarcasm of being "melancholy mad for an hour and stark-staring mad for five minutes." Personally, I see little cruelty in the open coursing of hares. A hare is not necessarily slain. Indeed, on this particular day I noted that in the first sixteen trials only seven hares were killed. Puss was generally very strong and very swift, and knew how to take care of himself. Every hare is given an excellent chance of saving himself. The sport is unlike rabbit coursing, at which no rabbit can possibly elude his fate. Moreover, I am anxious to say that coursing gentlemen are generally the best of sportsmen. They follow this pastime at very considerable expense, and at what most people would think much personal discomfort. Betting on coursing is growing small by degrees and beautifully less. Gambling plays a very minor part in the game. Years ago the wagering on the Waterloo Cup—the great dog Derby—used to be very extensive—but it is now comparatively trifling. A well-known Liverpool courser, a man of breeding, education, and wealth has been making a "book" on the cup this spring, but that is merely his diversion. It is not his trade. In former times there was nothing during the winter months but coursing for gamblers to bet about. Meanwhile, steeplechasing and hurdle-racing have developed and become popular, as I showed you the other week. Money finds its way into other channels, and coursing is all the better for the change. You, my friend, may not agree with me, but these are only the opinions of an old fogey.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE SPORT.

I daresay that there are thousands upon thousands of people who have never been coursing, and do not understand anything about it beyond the bare fact that greyhounds chase hares. I heard a tale the other day of a man who went to a meeting for the first time. One of his questions was: "Where's the man with the hares?" "What man with the hares?" was the reply. "Why," answered Simple Simon, "don't you have a man with the hares ready in a sack?" The present deponent cannot produce the hearty laugh which greeted this brilliant sally. He did not even know that "beaters" are sent out to disturb hares where they are known to be plentiful, and to drive them along in the direction required. Of course, they must be made to bound along past the "slipper." This functionary—once upon a time he was styled a "fewterer"—is concealed at the back of a hurdle padded with green furze. There, in scarlet jacket, he crouches with a pair of hounds in a leash, and waits for the hare to be driven either to the right or left of him. As soon as the hounds see the hare they give vent to their own "music," and by their yelping warn puss that his enemy is nigh, and that he has to run for his life. The hare, you may be sure, lies o'er the turf—and how he can get over the ground must be seen to be realized. The "slipper" runs with the greyhounds for some distance, restraining them until the critical moment, when he simultaneously releases the pair from control, and away they dash after their furry quarry. Then the coursers' keen glances are rivetted upon the two animals which—it is not superfluous to remark—are not pulled or controlled by jockeys. The greyhounds, too, run as if their very lives depended upon the issue. Their speed is wonderful, but if the hare be at all strong and swift, he frequently leads them a merry dance, for his turning and doubling, his dodgings and dashings, his winding about and in and out, constitute a perfect maze. I would like to see—if it were possible—a chart of the track of a long course. Then you must know that as soon as the hounds have sighted the hare, and are released, their every movement is watched by the judge, who has to decide upon their merits. He has to give his fiat as to which is the better greyhound. And he is guided by speed and cleverness. He follows the trail on horseback, and watches which hound first reaches the hare, and how they "work" the hunted creature when once they are at his hindquarters. This is coursing—and a grand sport it is.

A PEEP INTO THE PAST.

It was the same sport centuries ago. In Blame's "Encyclopædia of Rural Sports," Mr. Daniel, on this subject, says:—"The opulent and luxurious inhabitants of Gaul used to send out good hare-finders in the morning to those places where it was likely to find hares sitting; they returned to their employers with an account of the number of the hares found, who then mounted their horses, and took out their greyhounds to course them. Not more than two greyhounds were to run at once, and those were not to be laid in two close to the hare, for although the animal is swift, yet, when first started, she is so terrified by the halloaing, and by the closeness and speed of the dogs, that her heart is overcome with fear, and in the confusion very often the best sporting hares were killed without showing any diversion: she was, therefore, allowed to run some distance from her seat before the dogs were set after her. The best hares were those found in open and exposed places; they did not immediately try to avoid the danger by running to woods, but whilst contending in swiftness with the greyhound, moderated their own speed according as they were pressed. If overmatched in speed by the dogs, they then tried to gain ground by frequent turns which threw the dogs behind them, making at the same time their shortest way to the covers or the nearest shelter. The true sportsman, even in Adrian's time, did not take out his dogs to destroy the hares, but for the sake of seeing the contest between them, and was glad if the hare escaped, which was never prevented by disturbing any brake in which she might have concealed herself after beating the greyhounds." These words are as true of coursing to-day as they were centuries ago. The hounds are never "laid in too close to the hare." Puss is always given ample "law." And the hare does know how to gain ground by "frequent turns."

THE GREYHOUND.

The greyhound is a most beautiful animal. A handsome-shaped greyhound has a fine, long, slender, lean head—a sharp nose, rush grown, or tapering from the eyes downwards, sparkling and cheerful eyes—long, sharp, and close eyelids, pendulous ears, curved neck, loose windpipe, forelegs straight, breast broad, white, or some streaks of white, upon it—sides hollow, ribs straight, back square and flat, loins strong, and space between the hips broad. To sum up the qualities for a good greyhound, take him as nearly as you can get him with the following characteristic marks:—

"Head like a snake,
A neck like a drake.
A back like a beam.
And sides like a bream,
A tail like a rat,
And feet like a cat."

Ludicrous as this rhythmical effort may appear, it is nevertheless correct. If you watch a greyhound in its course, with its peculiar bounding, gliding motion, and the sinuous darts of its long, lean head at the bare, you will be struck by the truth of the first line. And the other terse descriptions are equally graphic and forcible. The pedigrees of the best greyhounds have for generations been recorded with as much care as those of racehorses.

A BREEDER OF THE OLDEN TIME.

One of the most celebrated and earliest breeders of greyhounds was Lord Orford, of Houghton Hall, Norfolk, who established the Swaffham meeting—the first famous gathering in point of time. Lord Orford, who lived towards the close of last century, and the beginning of this, devoted his whole powers to improving the form and quality of greyhounds. He commenced, we are told, by crossing the breed with the lurcher, then with the foxhounds, and lastly with the bull-dog. By the aid of the lurcher he endeavoured to gain increased attention to teachableness. By the diminutive Italian greyhound he reckoned upon increased delicacy of skin, lightness of form, and quickness of motion, and by the bull-dog he expected to gain a smaller ear, a finely-tapered tail, a sleek coat, and a savage determination to kill. After seven "removes" Blain in his "Rural Sports" states that he is said to have gained these points. There is much debate as to the advantage of these crosses. I can only say that Lord Orford had in his day the best kennel in England. In Lord Orford was the ruling passion strong in death. In "The Sportsman's Magazine" for March, 1824—and by the way I am very anxious to purchase another copy of the second volume of this rare work—it is written:—"To this eccentric nobleman the sportsman is indebted for the best greyhounds ever produced in the world, at any age or period. He improved the dogs, not merely in speed, but also in beauty; and, perhaps, his celebrated dog Jupiter was the handsomest and finest greyhound ever seen. But yellow Czarina, who so handsomely bore away the prize from all competitors, was swifter than Jupiter, and it seems to have been his Lordship's favourite. Some time before his decease, he laboured under a mental affliction to such a degree, that restraint became indispensable. At this period, his favourite bitch, Czarina, was matched to run on a particular day; which circumstance having reached his Lordship's knowledge, on the day appointed he contrived to escape from those who had the care of his person, and mounted on his piebald pony, appeared on the ground in the midst of the race, his favourite evidently winning at every stroke. His Lordship, notwithstanding his mental aberration, was powerfully alive to the business there going on, and expressed by the most forcible gestures, the interest he felt in the race; but at this moment he fell to the ground, and never spoke afterwards!" Such was one of our earliest and most enthusiastic coursers. In ardent devotion to the sport he was but a prototype of many men that we have to-day. At this very meeting of which I have been writing, Mr. Gladstone, a nephew of the Premier, the owner of the celebrated Greentick, was pointed out to me. He is a tall, thin gentleman, with something of a facial resemblance to his illustrious uncle. There he was sitting in the pouring rain. And yet, said my companion, "he's very delicate." He looked it, but for the sake of coursing he braved the downpour.

THE GREYHOUNDS DETERMINATION TO KILL.

I have heard of some greyhounds who are not without this "savage determination to kill," but whether it be the result of the bull-dog strain I cannot say. I see that Lord Masham intends to nominate a greyhound for the forthcoming Waterloo Cup. Some years ago Lord Masham ran a hound, named Lobster Sauce. He was of a blood-thirsty nature. No sooner had he killed the hare of his course than another hare started. He went for that and killed poor puss. Then up jumped another, which was served in the same way. Lo and behold yet a fourth began to skedaddle, when Lobster Sauce dropping his last hare, as he had done the other three, went in pursuit and increased the number of his victims by one more. Indeed, in a very few minutes Lobster Sauce had killed five hares. Lord Masham went up to "The Field" reporter, the late Mr. Charles Browne ("Robin Hood,") and plied him with the question: "Well, Mr. Browne, what do you think of my dog?" "Let's see," said Charley Browne, "what do you call him?" "Lobster Sauce, Mr. Browne, Lobster Sauce." "Oh, well, I should rename him Jugged Hare." In November, 1823, a somewhat similar incident occurred on the manor of Cotgrave, in Nottinghamshire. A bitch, which was descended from the famous dog Snowball, killed four hares within a short time—all good courses—by herself. The spirit and courage of the greyhound has frequently been demonstrated. Greyhounds have been known to course a hare for three or four miles, and they have dashed themselves to pieces more than once in pursuit of their quarry, which has led them over fearful precipices. The hound fears nothing and sees nothing—but the hare—for the time being. Sometimes greyhounds get terrible gruellings at ordinary open meetings, where there are no mountains or precipices leading to the seashore. An Irish trainer once brought several greyhounds to the Waterloo gathering. In the evening of the first day he was observed making for the railway station with his four-legged charges in hand. "Surely you are not going. You have the right to run your greyhounds to-morrow," said a bystander. "Have I, replied the trainer. "Well. I'm going, at any rate, and its thankful I am to take the dogs home alive again."

MR. HEDLEY.

Earlier in my letter I made reference to the two officials—the judge and the slipper—who are to be found at every well regulated coursing meeting. The judge is the arbitrator on the merits of the greyhounds, and from his decision there is no appeal. Absolute power is invested in him. The best known judge in the world is Mr. James Hedley—a ruddy-faced genial Scotchman, who was born in Roxburghshire about 55 years ago. "Jim" Hedley, as his familiars call him, spends most of his days in the saddle, and much of his other time is equally divided between bed and the railway train. The greatest testimonial that can be cited as to Mr. Hedley's success is the fact that he has acted as judge at every Waterloo Cup meeting since the spring of 1874, and I bid you remember that the judge is not appointed by the Altcar Club or the managing authorities, but is elected each year by the nominators. Hence I say that this is a testimonial. The nominators may not always agree with his fiat. But they know that it is given to the very best of his ability. They also know that his experience is gigantic and his honesty beyond doubt. What better qualifications could there be for a judge? Mr. Hedley has decided between 60,000 and 70,000 courses. He is pleasant, has a quiet fund of humour, and is very fond of hunting and golf. Mr. Hedley can command £8 a day, and for the Waterloo meeting—which usually extends over four days—he generally receives £50, and undertakes to find his own horses. Talent will command money in any walk of life.

THE IMPORT DUTIES.

PRESS OPINIONS.

THE *Indian Daily News* writes: As far as this Tariff Bill is concerned, the thing that is right is too palpable for the blindest to miss; and the indignation which the threatened wrong would excite, was all along so inevitable that its display must certainly have been discounted by those who are responsible for it. We trust, however, that no sense of this will deter the leaders of public opinion in India from speaking out as clearly and as forcibly as lies in their power; but that the Chambers of Commerce, the Trades' Associations, and the other representative bodies throughout the country, will take prompt action to record their indignant protests against a measure which is as essentially the outcome of corrupt motives as if it had been paid for with gold. For we have not only the immediate present to consider, but the long future; and though for the time being the decision to let cotton goods in free when everything else is taxed, is probably irrevocable, it is quite possible that the public conscience in England may be so stirred as to ensure its early reconsideration; or, at all events to insist on some such reform of the relations between the two Governments as will save India in the future from being made the sport of party politics.

The *Statesman* thinks it worth nothing that Mr. Westland distinctly hints at the possibility of the import duty of five per cent. being enhanced in certain eventualities. Mr. Playfair, who may be regarded in this matter as the mouthpiece of the mercantile community, has already indicated to the Council that the proposal to favour cotton imports at the expense of all other imported commodities, will be strongly resented in this country.

The *Rangoon Gazette*, in a long article criticising the import duties, says their whole history is one of which the Government of India should be heartily ashamed. The cotton duties were abolished against the general consensus of opinion of the time, and in opposition to the majority of the Council. Now, when driven by financial pressure, bordering on pending bankruptcy, to reimpose the import duties, the Government have not the courage to do their duty, but exempt cotton fabrics on the lamest pretext. We have no wish to impugn any one's motives, but it is impossible to resist the conviction that from first to last the judgment of responsible officials has been warped by pressure from Lancashire.

The *Madras News* says: We see in this incident much cause for apprehension as to the strength of the Indian Executive to resist the sacrifice of Indian interests to those of British political parties. We know that when Lord Lansdowne held the reins he resisted manfully and more or less successfully the interference of the Secretary of State in the currency policy which was forced upon him and which he did his best to bring to a successful issue. We know that directly Lord Lansdowne left these shores, the Secretary of State had his way and upset that policy just as completely as he had rendered futile earlier efforts to save the rupee. Now that he has succeeded in getting the rupee to the level when fresh and heavy taxation alone can find the means to carry on the government of the country, this fresh taxation is levied, but it is stultified and made an injustice by the Secretary of State's political purposes. Lord Elgin may have protested—we will do him the justice to presume that he did strongly protest—but he has not succeeded in averting the injustice as a strong man must surely have succeeded. This is not assuring, for it has now come to this, that India's Ruler must protect her interests against the machinations of British party politics, and unless he be a man capable of this, the interests of this Empire will be but the shuttlecock of irresponsible politicians at home.

IS OPIUM-SELLING A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS?

AT the instance of Mr. Rustam Pestonji Jehangir, Chief Inspector, Opium Department, Rajarao Narayen was placed before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of possessing about seventy-seven pounds of opium without a license from the Collector, as required under a section of the Opium Act.

The facts of the case are to the effect that the accused, who belonged to the 1st Bombay Lancers, at Neemuch, is now a pensioner, and has come down to live in Bombay. He was given to understand that opium-selling was a very lucrative business, and that if one carried on the business, he would soon be a rich man. He consulted some of his friends and advisers, who in nearly all cases were unanimous, and confirmed the advice. As he came out on pension, according to his own story, he was given two horses. The animals were sold, and fetched Rs. 320, and he invested the whole amount, in addition to some money that he had with him, in purchasing opium. The whole quantity of opium was brought to Bombay, but no duty was paid for it. The accused did not possess a license, and he pleaded that he has asked a man, named Babaji Ratna to obtain a permit for him from the Collector. Of course no such permit was ever applied for or received. Mr. Rustam was soon informed of the fact that such a large quantity of opium was brought down to Bombay, on which duty was never paid, and the man possessed it without a licence. The informant further told the Chief Inspector that the accused had offered him a large quantity of opium to be sold for five hundred rupees. He asked Mr. Rustam to give him five hundred rupees to enable him to buy the drug. Mr. Rustam suspected that the man belonged to the "Golden Gang," and suggested that he should buy the opium in small quantities at first. The man was given Rs. 2 at first, and he brought ten tolas of opium. On a subsequent occasion a pound of the drug was bought by the man for Rs. 8. Mr. Rustam thereupon sent an opium contractor to the accused's place to ascertain how much opium he had in his possession. The man returned with the news that the accused had in his possession seventy-seven pounds of opium. Mr. Rustam, who was assisted by Inspector Greyhurst of the Bombay Police, then gave currency notes for five hundred rupees to Mr. Damji Lukhmichand and sent the latter to purchase the drug. Inspector Greyhurst in the meantime jotted down the number of the currency notes. Mr. Rustam and Inspector Greyhurst then went to a chawl, and in a room thereof saw the accused. He was holding the currency notes for five hundred rupees, the above-named Damji Lukhmichand was there, and the drug lying in front of them. He was taken into custody, and the opium and the notes were taken possession of.

Before his Worship the accused pleaded guilty, but said he was ignorant of the law. The Magistrate did not accept such an excuse, as the accused had himself admitted having asked an individual to get a permit from the Collector. Upon the evidence his Worship convicted the accused and fined him two hundred rupees.

Guna Hunu and Babaji Ratna were charged with aiding and abetting in the above offence, but the prosecution not pressing the case his Worship ordered them to be discharged.

LAST year 18,209 horses were killed in Vienna for human food.

A CONFERENCE of barristers has been held in Paris to decide a grave question with regard to divorce. The Minister of Justice, who was represented by Maitre de Baraudiaran, asked whether in counsel's opinion a refusal by one of the parties to a marriage to proceed to a religious celebration of it is, in the eye of the law, "a grave offence," sufficient to enable the second party to obtain a divorce. In a very large proportion of cases in France the civil marriage before the Mayor, which is the only one legally binding, is also the only one performed. A marked difference of opinion was expressed by the lawyers consulted, but eventually, by a small majority, they decided in effect that should either party insist on the religious celebration, and be met with a refusal by the other, there would be good ground for a divorce.

"PHILANTHROPY at five per cent." is, in Sir Sydney Waterlow's opinion, a very unjust sneer at those who have laboured to provide decent dwelling accommodation for the artisan classes in London on something like business principles. In a published interview with a correspondent of "Cassell's Saturday Journal," Sir Sydney says that he made his first experiment of the kind in 1860, when he built, at his own cost, four blocks of buildings at Mark-street, Finsbury, having observed how badly the working classes were housed in that neighbourhood. The buildings accommodated eighty families, or four hundred persons, and such was their success that in three years, in conjunction with several friends, he started the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company, of which he is chairman. That company has spent over a million pounds in the erection of dwellings on forty-five estates in London. The dividend paid is five per cent., and the average rent of each room is 2s. 1½d. per week. In Pimlico and Westminster it is about a penny a week more per room than at the East-End. All classes, from policemen to "comedians" and "vocalists," are accommodated, but the great majority of the tenants are those who earn their living by manual labour.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT "SIR MUNGULDAS HOUSE."

THE annual exhibition and distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the Sir Mungaldas Nathabhoy Gujerati Hindu Girls' School took place at "Sir Mungaldas House," Girgaum, yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large and fashionable assemblage of European and Native ladies and gentlemen. Lord Harris presided, and her Excellency Lady Harris distributed the prizes. The ceremony took place in the upper-reception hall, where a temporary *dais* had been erected for their Excellencies' accommodation in two richly-gilt chairs. Opposite the *dais* was a temporary stage, prepared for the girls of the school to move round and sing songs in chorus. The prize-books were arranged on a round table in front of the *dais*, being flanked by teapoys bearing the embroidery-work done by the girls of the school. Seats for the visitors were arranged in the remaining space in the hall. Beyond the stage, in the landing, accommodation was provided for the girls of the schools, and in a side-room, further on, for native ladies. All the arrangements for the occasion had been entrusted to, and skilfully carried out by, Mr. Babajee Dinanathjee, formerly a teacher in the Sir Jamsetjee School of Art. A string band, stationed in the compound, played a selection of music at intervals.

Among those present were Lady Harris, Mrs. Birdwood, Mrs. Dimmock, Mrs. Gostling, Mrs. Candy, Mrs. Ballantine, Miss Shereenbai Manockjee Cursetji, Mrs. Tribhowundas, Mrs. Purshotumdas Mungaldas, Mrs. Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya, &c., Prince Baldeojee of Dharampore; Messrs. Haridas Viharidas, member of the late Opium Commission; Choonilal Sarabhai, acting Dewan of Junaghad; Purshotumroy Sunderjee Zalla, Naib Dewan of Junaghad; Munsookram Suryaram, Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Jugmohundas Vandravandas Bhaisett, Vandravandas Purshotumdas, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Jugmohundas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee, Messrs. Jumnadas Ramjee, Vundravandas Ramjee, Toolsidas Lullubhoy, H. M. Chichgar, K. M. Shroff, H. M. Mody, Dalpatram Pranjivan, Harjivandas Jugjivandas, Kallabhoy Lullubhoy, P. H. Dastur, Khan Bahadar Byramjee Dadabhoy, Messrs. Harkissondas Naratundas, Bhugwandas Narotumdas, Babajee Dinanathjee, Dwarkadas Oodowjee, Cursondas Vallabhdas, Fazalbhoy Jumabhoy Lalljee, K. R. Cama, Ajinkia, Jamnadas Ghigabhai, S. M. Rele, Harkissondas Vandravandas, Narotumdas Ramjee, Cullindas Kissondas, A. M. Nazir, M. H. Nazir, Dr. Vithaldas, Messrs. M. M. Munshi, Dharamdas Dwarkadas, Devidas Pranjivandas, Narrondas Pranjivandas, Bapubhai Visram, Hormusjee C. Major, Harjivandas Jugjivandas, Rai Bahadur Luximon Singh, Runchordas Toolsidas, Jugmohundas Samaldas, Pranjivandas Waghjee, Narotumdas Nanarsey, &c.

Lord and Lady Harris, accompanied by Captain Cox, Aide-de-Camp, arrived at the mansion about 4-30 p.m., and were welcomed by Mr

fore, I say from my short experience of four years only, I fully admit I am but a child in the gigantic lesson of learning something about the thought and feelings of the people of this country and its administration. After four years in India this impression has forced itself on my mind, and I do not think that after all it is very unnatural that in a country which is strongly conservative of many of its institutions—far more strongly conservative than the people of England about their institutions—I do not think that it is very much to be wondered at that there should be doubts as to the advantage of that more public form of education which *it is our custom rather to advocate*. I think it would be a very great advantage, not only from this point of view, but also upon other points of views of perhaps more urgent political movement, if some of our kind friends at home, who are always informing the English people as to the likes and dislikes, the needs and urgent requirements of the people of India, if they would sometimes try to impress upon the English people that after all a large majority of the people of this country are not very thirsty for reform in any direction; that they are very content with the system which exists in this country, and that they will be very content if reform is only gradual. I think the mistake of many speakers in England is that they do not give that impression, but rather the opposite, and would have the people in England believe that the vast majority of the population, instead of only a very small minority, are pressing forward and urging many of those political reforms, which we see discussed in various public prints, and which no doubt are advantages if they can be suitably adapted to the people of the country, and can be brought in without serious dislocation of their customs and opinions. Well, ladies and gentlemen, here we have an instance of a thoroughly indigenous attempt at that class of education which Europeans advocate. That it has been a successful attempt is patent to those who know the institution. The invocation of Government aid, though to a slight extent, has been beneficial as regards inspection, and I understand that the report of the Inspector has been favourable. We can see for ourselves in one direction, how successful the mistress is in encouraging the love of music in the breasts of her young scholars, and I am sure those who understand and appreciate native music better than I do, would be ready to congratulate her on the success of her efforts. This indigenous attempt at that class of education which we advocate, has been successful, and we therefore have very fair reasons for hoping that there is by degrees spreading throughout the country a desire for this class of education. So there will be going out from this and other schools a larger number of young ladies, who will eventually, if they are blessed with families, in all probability desire the same advantages that they themselves have had. In that way you will get reform and progression, and it will come very much better in that way than by being forced on the people of the country by the efforts of higher authority. For that reason, we should, I am sure, wish this school entire success. Our gratitude is due to that esteemed citizen of Bombay, Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, for his generous endowment which has enabled this school to be maintained. We wish it all success in the future, and we trust that Mr. Tribhowandas and other representatives of his family will continue to take the same interest in it that they do now, and by that interest maintain it in its present state of efficiency. I think also that on your behalf I should congratulate the young ladies on their performances to-day, and in advance congratulate those who are about to receive the prizes from her ladyship for their success in their studies. (Loud applause.)

Her Excellency Lady Harris then distributed the prizes to the successful girls.

Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathubhoy said: Your Excellencies, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—It now becomes my pleasing duty, as a fitting close to the interesting proceedings of this evening, to thank your Excellencies for having kindly honoured us with your presence on this occasion. This is not the first time that your Excellencies have supported and encouraged, by your presence, our honest efforts at self-amelioration. Throughout the entire period of your tenure of office your Excellencies' figure have been a prominent one in all gatherings of a similar nature, and the interest and zeal which your Excellencies have at all times evinced in the education, physical as well as mental, of the people entrusted to your care, have secured our lasting gratitude. Looking at the present advanced stage of female education in this Presidency, it is not easy, especially for those who were neither on-lookers nor participators in the national movements, to realise the great, and, as they then appeared, almost insuperable obstacles that lay in the path of an attempt to "teach the young idea how to shoot," and to impart the blessings of a sound and useful education to the future mothers of our race, so as to fit them for the proper and efficient discharge of their manifold and onerous duties in the economy of nature. In spite, however, of unreasoning opposition, the movement has thriven, and the rapid strides, which female education has taken since the day on which it first struggled into existence among us, prove that the seed, sown by the early pioneers of the cause, has fallen in a congenial soil. Your Excellencies have been pleased to refer, in terms of satisfaction, to the work which was inaugurated by my late father, Sir Mungaldas Nathubhoy, as one of such pioneers, and of which, supported and nursed by the fostering care of a paternal Government, we are to-day witnessing such a proud and gratifying development. Standing in this hall, and surrounded by so many happy and pleasant faces, with your Excellencies' smiling approval on our efforts, I am reminded forcibly of two similar gatherings in this same hall in the distant past, when my late father filled the place that I am now endeavouring, in my humble way, to occupy. I allude to two previous exhibitions of our girls' schools, one in 1860 and the other in 1862, graced successively by the presence of two of your Excellencies' distinguished predecessors, Lord Elphinstone and Sir Bartle Frere. They were gratified, as I am proud to recall, with my father's efforts towards raising the social, intellectual, and moral condition of our community, and it is particularly gratifying to me to know that the same work, now continued by myself, has your Excellencies' approbation, and that your Excellencies are pleased with the progress that has since been made. I will not take up any more of your Excellencies' valuable time, but will content myself with once more thanking your Excellencies for your kind presence this evening, affording thereby one more proof, if any were needed, of your Excellencies' unceasing interest in the cause of education in this country. (Loud applause.)

The proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem, the whole assembly standing up.

AN INTERESTING CEREMONY.

At the conclusion of the proceedings of the meeting, their Excellencies and other guests, led by Mr. and Mrs. Tribhowandas, were shown over the library, the organ-room, and other parts of the house. Samples of sweetmeats, prepared in the house in connection with the recent marriage were exhibited. In the organ-room, the party witnessed the *hasta* (*i. e.* garland of sweetmeat) ceremony of Goolab Bai, third daughter of Mr. Tribhowandas, who has been betrothed. She was placed upon a "bahjot" and made to sit upon it. Twenty women, who had come from the family of the boy to whom she has been betrothed, decked the girl with red powder, &c., placing pan-soparee, cocoanuts, and new clothes into her hands. Mrs. Tribhowandas made a "kunkoo" mark on the forehead of the girl and relieved her of the pleasant burden in her hands. There were several trays filled with sweetmeat, clothes, and dry fruits, which had been brought as presents for the girl, and which were also exhibited. Their Excellencies, at the moment of parting, expressed their thanks to, and good wishes for, Mr. Tribhowandas and his family. Their Excellencies were garlanded and presented with bouquets of flowers, and left amidst the cheers of those present.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the Opium Revenue up to Feb. 6 compared with the Estimates for the year 1893-94:—

	Latest Month. In Feb. 1894. Bengal.	In Jan. 1894. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	45,52,500	9,00,000	54,52,500
Actual	38,84,165	19,45,800	58,29,965
Better than Estimate	..	10,45,800	3,77,465
Worse than Estimate	6,68,335	..	..

Eleven sales of Bengal opium and ten months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of Feb. 1894. Bengal.	To end of Jan 1894. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	5,00,77,500	1,39,00,000	6,39,77,500
Actual	4,42,34,315	1,43,11,500	5,85,36,315
Better than estimate	..	4,11,500	..
Worse than Estimate	58,52,685	..	54,41,185

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A SERIOUS casualty has occurred in connection with the Abor expedition. Major Molesworth, of the 44th Gurkhas, commanding at Sadiya, reports that an Abor has arrived at that station, bringing news of an attack by the Duka Abors on the post at Bardak. The column when advancing left fifteen sepoys and the same number of followers there. These were all cut up by the tribesmen on February 27th, being so out-numbered that they could not hold their own.

MR. E. B. ALEXANDER is gazetted to fill the vacant Secretaryship in the North-West Provinces on the departure of Mr. W. C. Benett. The appointment is one which will come as a surprise, inasmuch as the world has grown so much accustomed to seeing the different parts in the Secretariat taken by the same old public favourities, that it probably did not occur to anyone to suspect that the Manager might be looking out for new talent to fill one of his leading roles.

A LETTER, dated 1st February, from the Secretary of State to the Government of India, appears in Saturday's *Gazette of India*, regarding the official rate of exchange for the year 1894-95, and Lord Kimberley says: "You will observe that the rate has been fixed at 1s. 3¼d. the rupee, subject to a revision hereafter, if it should be deemed necessary in consequence of the actual rate varying greatly from the official rate for any considerable length of time."

REGARDING the recent outrages by Waziris in the neighbourhood of the Gomal Pass, it is stated that there is no general excitement among the tribe, the *jirgas* of which are still in Tank, discussing future arrangements with our political officers. The outrages are the work of a small number of bad characters, and the responsible headmen have welcomed the increase in the number of troops on the Kajuri-Kach line of communications, as tending to strengthen their hands in controlling the malcontents among the tribesmen.

THE 28th Bombay Pioneers left Kaitamabi for India on Friday after about eighteen months in Manipur territory, of which ten and a-half were spent on the Nichuguard-Manipur road, the rest in Langthobal. The Pioneers cut twenty-three miles, containing about fifteen million cubic feet of excavation, little of which was earth. They also constructed some bridges. The tract in which they were employed was uninhabited, being an old disused elephant reserve which will probably be taken up and cultivated when the road is open. The health of the regiment has, on the whole, been good. About thirteen deaths occurred, one only from an accident, though explosives were very plentifully used in the work of road construction. The Pioneers suffered a very great loss by the death of the late Surgeon-Major Burness, who had been with them for many years and in several campaigns. Besides the regiment about three thousand Pathans, Manipuries, Kukies, Nagas, and Nunnias have been on the excavation this season, and will continue the work till May, when probably over 120 out of 132 miles will have been cut. About 1,000 Khasias, Punjabis, Nepaulis, Manipuries, and Burmese have been on the bridging, and 112 miles will be done by June. For months past about 400 carts a month have been plying to Kohima, and forty mules from Nichuguard.

THE delimitation of the western border of Waziristan, as arranged by Sir Mortimer Durand at Kabul, seems more than ever desirable in view of these disturbances, and it is understood to be likely that it will be undertaken very shortly, his Highness the Amir being in full accord with the Government of India on this point.

WHEN Colonel Peacock vacates his post of Resident at Jeypore, on retirement from the service a few weeks hence, Colonel Prideaux will be posted to Jeypore, Lieutenant-Colonel Curzon Wyllie, now at Kotah, going as Resident to Oodeypore.

THE Commander-in-Chief will make a tour for about a month after leaving Calcutta on the 15th instant. He will visit the various cantonments in Oudh, and probably inspect the garrisons at Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra and Jhansi, arriving in Simla about 20th April.

OWING to heavy rain, play in the final tie of the Native Cavalry tournament has been postponed. The Guides' team have been suddenly ordered back to the frontier.

THE railway from Tientsin to Shanhaikwan is now an accomplished fact, says a North China contemporary, and the new route is being patronized by immense numbers of passengers, and carries large quantities of heavy goods which formerly had to be conveyed with immense labour in springless carts and on pack animals. The railway is everywhere hailed as a blessing, and there is no opposition from any quarter. Steps are well advanced for its immediate extension eastward, from the foot of the Great Wall to the Taling River, which flows through "The Barrier," and enters the sea some sixty miles on this side of Newchwang. Already the road from Shanhaikwan to the Taling River, a distance of some 360 *li*, has been levelled, and it is expected that the coming spring will see the work laying the sleepers and rails commenced. The road in one or two places is difficult, and entails a considerable amount of blasting at the further end to carry it through some high hills, spurs of the Chanpeh-shan or "Long White Mountain," and a massive bridge has already been planned to carry the line across the Taling River, which is very wide and deep at the point where it is to be crossed. This will probably be the most difficult part of the work. From the Taling River to Moukden, which is to be the present terminus of the railway, the work is comparatively easy.

A LONDON paper states that Mr. Edmund Mitchell, formerly a journalist in Bombay and Calcutta, has a work in the press bearing the not particularly cheerful title of "the Temple of Death." It is a story of adventure, and the scene is laid in a Native State in the Southern India among the worshippers of the Hindu God of Death. Mr. Mitchell is well acquainted with the scenes and people he describes, and has already written a book on Calcutta and another on Darjeeling and the Himalayas.

LORD AND LADY DUFFERIN recently visited an educational establishment started some time since in Paris, under the auspices of the French Ministry of Public Instruction, to instruct French girls in English and aid them to qualify as teachers of English in French Government schools. Lord Dufferin delivered a short address in which he trusted that the French ladies who were members of the Guild might be able to convince their countrymen and country women that the English people were not all of them perfidious islanders, and that some of them at least were not unworthy of affection and esteem. He remembered some time since meeting a young French lady, who, in answer to his remark that he was afraid the English were not very popular in France, retorted, with more candour than courtesy, "Popular! why we hate you." On his endeavouring to point out that there was a good deal of prejudice in this feeling, the French demoiselle replied: "Well! you know you burned Joan of Arc." This young lady was very typical in the opinion she expressed of the ignorance and misapprehension which Diplomacy had to contend with; and he trusted that that Guild might lead to an eradication of this evil by making the peoples of the two countries better acquainted.

THE Under-Secretary of State for India, says the *Daily News*, during the brief Parliamentary recess, occupied himself in making a round of visits to his constituents in North Bedfordshire, holding almost nightly meetings in some town or village in the division. Since his election in 1892, Mr. Russell has greatly increased his hold on the confidence of the people, strongly impressing the electorate with a high opinion of his statesmanship and of his ability to give eloquent expression to his views on the political and social problems of the day. At every meeting resolutions of confidence and assurances of future support have been enthusiastically carried.

AN official communication has been received in Wolverhampton from the Secretary of State for India rebutting allegations respecting steel for Indian railways being ordered from Belgium. He announces the following recent Indian orders placed in England:—January 9, orders given for 9,000 tons of steel sleepers; December 20, 555 tons of steel sleepers for the South Mahratta Railway Company; January 9, 1,232 tons of steel sleepers for the same Company; January 26, order for steel tyres for Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

THE only thing to invest in now-a-days in England appears to be a Music Hall. The London Pavilion proprietors got *only ten per cent.* this year, and were so enraged that they refused to vote a bonus to their directors. Let other investors imagine what it must be to have your money in a concern that gives such a cause for anger. There is only one business better than comic songs, and that is the "penny in the slot," for the Automatic Sweetmeat Company divides 15 per cent. Apropos of the penny in the slot, many ingenious ways of defrauding the company have been devised, naturally the simple device of tying the penny by a string and letting it down has occurred to a good many operators. It is said that one boy, who was detected, put forward the defence that the direction was to put a penny in the slot, but nothing was said about not taking it out again. However, the young financial genius who weighed a penny carefully and then made up discs out of an old tea chest of the same size and weight and thereby enjoyed much cheap toffee, certainly, literally as well as metaphorically, took the cake.

THE impression that taxation additional to the import duties is likely to be imposed by the Government of India is, the *Pioneer* understands, erroneous. These duties will yield one crore and forty lakhs, and the famine grant will no doubt be resumed with the exception of the thirty-four or thirty-five lakhs required to meet the interest charges on the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railways, which are famine works. By this means between 110 and 120 lakhs will be made available, and reductions in expenditure may suffice to restore equilibrium in next year's budget accounts.

BEAUTY competitions no longer possessing the charm of novelty, someone in Belgium has hit upon the idea of getting up an ugly man's exhibition. A grand prize for ugliness will be given to the competitor who vanquishes all comers by the hideousness of his countenance. The men are to be on view at a place of amusement at Brussels, known by the title of the North Pole. It is said that an English amateur of the ugly in nature has promised to add a gift of 2l. 10s. to the first prize. The wags, of course, are saying that he is doing all he can to secure the discovery of someone uglier than himself.

LORD COLERIDGE, at the Worcester Assizes, on Feb. 8, expressed himself in rather strong terms regarding the case of a miner, named Danks, charged with stealing coal, the property of the Earl of Dudley, of the value of eightpence. The magistrates had, it appeared, committed the prisoner over the Assizes to the Quarter Sessions, after a custom which has been so often and so vigorously condemned by Mr. Justice Hawkins; but the prisoner had, by appealing to the judge, obtained the privilege of being tried at the Assizes. After observing that the prisoner's maintenance in gaol had cost many pounds, and that this was an instance of the unreasonable expense to which the public are put because a man has committed a trifling offence, Lord Coleridge commented on the fact that the watchman watched the prisoner fill his bag, and then put the awful machinery of the law in force. "The law," continued the judge, "had not been broken with impunity. The majesty of the law had been vindicated in every particular, but it had been made very oppressive." His Lordship finally said that "from January 23 to February 8 was quite long enough for 8d., and the prisoner could go."

THE house-to-house visitation promoted by the Leeds Nonconformist Ministers' Association last autumn has resulted in a report, of which the details are published in "The Leeds Mercury." Altogether, rather more than fifty thousand families were visited, of whom nearly ten thousand declared that they do not attend any place of worship. Upwards of twelve hundred were out when the visitors called, and four hundred and ninety-three refused to give any information. Roughly speaking, the remainder declared themselves as going to church or chapel. A point deemed worthy of remark is the variety of reasons offered for non-attendance. Publicans, tramway employees, carriage proprietors and drivers, and milkmen complain of lack of opportunity; while remarks like these are quoted—"Thinks he wants fresh air, and gets it on a Sunday." "Too tired to go out on Sundays." A staple objection is, "Those who go are no better than they ought to be." One man says he regularly attends nowhere; while another answers the question, "What particular church are you connected with?"—"Co-operative stores." A third offers the remark that he "has no desire to send his children to Sunday School; that institution is for the lower classes, and not for the middle classes." Another was found to be "too much occupied with the dog to talk." In answer to the question, "Would you welcome a visit from the minister," &c., one person, a woman, it is thought, replies, "Oh, yes; any who wish to call. I could, perhaps, enlighten them a bit."

AN amusing law case arising out of a quarrel between two hairdressers is about to come before the Paris courts. It seems that for years past the proprietors of a particular hair-wash had carried on the business of a hairdresser in the Passage Choiseul, when suddenly a rival came and established himself next door to him with another preparation. Hairdresser No. 1 was much hurt. He put up a large placard with the inscription—"No branches. Established in 1851. Superiority attested by forty years' existence." To this his rival replied with a still larger placard, running thus—"No branches. Fresh blood. Progress with the times. New fashions require fresh artists." The proprietor of the first hair-wash brooded over this retort, and at length determined to strike at his opponent what may be called a blow below the belt. He had a board of enormous dimensions prepared, with the words, "My neighbour's wife deceives him" (or, as it would be read in French, "is unfaithful to him") in huge letters. Underneath were the further words, barely legible, "if she tells him that his hair-wash is better than mine." The laughers were, of course, now on the side of hairdresser No. 1, but it remains to be seen whether he will not have to pay the 20,000 francs for his little joke, as damages his rival claims for libel.

A FAMILY of giants have recently taken up their quarters in the Reptile House at the London Zoo. They are so large, and there are so many of these Japanese salamanders, that accommodation has been found for them in a moderate-sized basin on the floor. Here they can disport themselves without fear of unpleasant interruption, for the snapping turtles, who were previously in possession, have been removed. This salamander is really nothing more than a superior kind of newt, but it has the merit of being the largest thing in the newt line now extant upon this (from the frog and newt point of view) degenerate planet. The "monstrous efts" of old days have dwindled into this comparatively-speaking puny descendant. It is only lord and master of certain streams in Japan, where it tyrannisse over small fish.

MORE than three thousand are the names subscribed to the International Medical Congress in Rome. All Governments are fully represented, and some of the greatest medical celebrities have promised lectures and contributions to the Hygienic Exhibition, for which the principal German manufacturers of surgical instruments and scientific apparatus have asked for ample space to exhibit, and the Imperial Sanitary Office of Berlin has demanded the whole of one of the halls for its purposes. The cities of Milan, Turin, Naples, and Florence will send in plans of re-sanitation. The members of the Congress will be received the eve before the opening in the Exhibition Palace. Arrangements are being made for illuminations of the ancient monuments of Rome in honour of the visitors, for visits to the museums, a lunch in the baths of Caracalla, a garden-party at the Quirinal, excursions to Ostia and Maccarese, and many other things.

THE MAINTENANCE OF ORDER IN BOMBAY.

PROPOSALS TO INCREASE THE POLICE FORCE

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

MINUTE BY MR. COTTON.

When in October last I accepted the invitation of Government to become a member of the Police Increase Committee, I was not not aware that private affairs would necessitate my being away from Bombay during the months of December and January. As it is more than probable that the Committee will forward their report before my return, I beg to submit my views in writing to the Committee, with a request that, should the Committee report before I return to Bombay, they will be good enough to approve of this memorandum being added to their report.

The Commissioner of Police having kindly placed his Increase File at my disposal, I have been able to make myself acquainted with all that has been written on the question of increasing the City Police Force during the period current from 15th March, 1889, to date. As a member of the Committee appointed by the Corporation on the 2nd of February and 5th of May, 1892, to report on the increase than proposed, I strongly advocated the proposed increase, and urged upon the Committee the desirability of placing the entire responsiblity of providing a sufficient and efficient police force to the city upon Government. In advocating the then proposed increase of the City Police, I did so with the full knowledge that the increased cost would fall upon the taxpayers of the city, and that I myself should have to contribute my quota through my firm, who represent the owners of taxable property in the city valued at Rs. 112 lakhs. I mention the above to show the spirit in which I approach the consideration of letters Nos. 5580—6 and 5802—6, asking for a further increase of the City Police, and which letters are submitted to the Committee to report upon, as regards the proposed increase in the number of European and of Mounted and Armed Police.

The Commissioner of Police recommends that the Police Force should be increased by—20 European Officers, 117 Mounted Native Constables, 150 Foot Armed Constables, and states as one of his reasons for asking for this proposed increase that the lamentable riots of August 11th clearly demonstrated the utter inadequacy of the Police Force to cope with an outbreak much smaller than the one they were called upon to suppress. The Commissioner also points out that the Police Force is much overworked, and shows that, while Calcutta finds it necessary to maintain a force of 2,873 men, Bombay with a slightly larger and certainly a more turbulent population, has even with the late increase only 1,938 men. The Commissioner gives it as his opinion that in case of any street disturbance of a violent nature six mounted men are as effective as twenty-four foot police, and that therefore his recommendation for more mounted men would give a maximum of efficiency for a minimum of cost. I am of opinion that the Committee should recommend Government to sanction in full the increased force advocated by the Commissioner of Police. To my mind the City Police, even with the addition recently sanctioned by Government, are inadequate for the ordinary duties required of the force, in the prevention and detection of crime, in controlling the very large traffic of the city, and in quelling disturbance which from the heterogeneousness of the population, Bombay is peculiarly liable to. Further, as pointed out by the Commissioner, we have now, comparatively speaking, a new factor to deal with in the industrial population drawn from all parts of India, who, from community of interest in work, have potentialities for organised mischief if so disposed, not hitherto existing on so large a scale. The recent riots clearly proved what a powerful factor for mischief the Bombay mill-hand might become. In previous disturbances in Bombay the mill-hand did not exist and had not to be counted with.

I am disposed to think that, had the Bombay City Police Force been as strong as it is now recommended to be, the disturbance, serious though it was, which took place on Agust 11th would have been put down on that day; and the loss to the city, which cannot be estimated by lakhs of rupees, would have been avoided.

To those unconnected with trade it is difficult to understand the disorganisation which resulted in every branch of business from the recent riots. Perhaps, when I state that it is only within the last month that the mill-hands have really become settled again, some idea of the general effect of the riots on the bulk of the population can be better understood. But what has been is nothing to what might have been had not His Excellency the Governor been prompt in despatching reinforcements. As a Special Magistrate appointed to Dadar, I had many opportunities of seeing how inflammable the mill-hands were, and how difficult it was, with all the forces at our disposal, to prevent rapine and murder, leaving alone the restoration of confidence amongst the affected communities. The safety and peacefulness of the city are of such paramount importance that no question of cost should, I submit, be permitted to prevent Bombay from having a police force equal, not only to the ordinary duties required of it, but also able to so cope with any disturbance as to prevent its attaining to the dimensions of a riot and to make it unnecessary to call for the assistance of the military.

My opinion in short is that the civil force available should be augmented to a point which would enable it to deal with any civil disturbance, and as the increase recommended by the Commissioner will, in his opinion, be sufficient for this purpose, it appears to me that the Committee should recommend that the increase be sanctioned.

In conclusion I would say that I do not feel qualified to offer any opinion upon the arming of the men or the stabling of the horses.

G. COTTON.

Bombay, 7th December, 1893.

MINUTE BY MR. DOUGLAS.

I have carefully read over the recommendations of the Commissioner of Police and have also studied the reports of former Committees appointed to consider the question, as well as the letter from the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation. One point which must strike any one reading these papers is that the inadequacy of the Police Force has been recognized for years, and that, if the increase now asked for is granted, it will only be carrying out the recommendations of former Committees. The wisdom of these recommendations has been shown by recent events, but it is most unfortunate that those responsible for the safety of the city should have waited for such a painful illustration of the necessity.

The arguments advanced by the Commissioner appear to me to be in themselves sufficient justification for the increase asked for, but, if further facts were wanted, my own observations have led me to the same conclusion. I have been a resident of Bombay for 28 years, during which time I have seen the city expanding from year to year and miles of what was once barren ground, converted into a great industrial centre. If the city is to be properly protected, this growth must be taken into consideration both as regards population and area. This has not been done in the past, and the result has been that the duties of the police have yearly become heavier without any increase in the force. Under any circumstances this must be dangerous, but it is made especially so by the fact that the increase in the population largely consists of men of more turbulent disposition than the ordinary Bombay native. The recent riots have shown us what these men are capable of and the necessity of holding them in control. I am convinced that the only way of doing this is to provide the Commissioner with a reserve force which will enable him to at once place a strong body of men where they are wanted without drawing them from their usual beats where they are wanted at all times, but more especially so when there is a feeling of disturbance abroad. Prevention is at all times better than cure, and I am convinced that 100 such men at the commencement of a riot would be worth a thousand a few hours later. I was much struck with a remark made by the Honourable Mr. Pherozesbah Mehta at one of our meetings. He asked the Commissioner what would have been the result if no troops had been available last August? I said that, if such had been the case, we probably would not have been here to discuss the question. And his reply was that this was the very point he wished to prove, as he held that no police force he could provide would be sufficient to cope alone with a serious riot. This is the most dangerous doctrine I can imagine, as it simply amounts to an admission of importence and a belief in fatalism as to results. This is like a man in charge of a powder magazine neglecting all ordinary precaution against fire, on the ground that if the fire once reaches the powder nothing can save him. I totally disagree with this conclusion, and I believe that if an adequate police force is provided, the Commissioner of Police will be able to nip disturbances in the bud and thus prevent serious riots.

For the above reasons I recommend that the increase of police now asked for be granted.

C. DOUGLAS.

Mahableshwar, 13th December, 1893.

MINUTE BY MR. VIJBHUCANDAS ATMARAM.

I regret I am unable to agree in their entirety with the recommendations of the majority of my colleagues as embodied in their report. I consider that the increase so asked for by the Commissioner of Police in his letter of the 10th September, 1893, and the whole of which increase is recommended in the Committee's report, is much more than the needs of the city require, and in my opinion a partial increase will more than suffice to meet all requirements. The increase necessary in my opinion is as follows:—10 European Officers or Natives possessed of equal qualifications. 75 Native Constables (Mounted.) 75 Native Constables (Foot). The arguments urged in support of Mr. Vincent's application for this additional increase and the considerations set forth in the Committee's report are, with the exception of those arising from the recent riots, much the same as have been urged by Mr. Vincent's predecessors in office and as are found in the report of the Committee appointed in 1890 to consider Colonel Wilson's proposals. As these arguments and considerations have been before Government for some years past, and as they have already received careful attention at the hands of Government, it does not appear necessary to deal with them seriatim or at any great length. In my opinion a case for granting the full increase has not been made out, and I am inclined to think that, in recommending the full increase asked for my colleagues have been very much influenced by the occurrence of the recent riots in Bombay. Although the contingency of disturbances taking place in the city forms an element in the consideration of this subject, the question of a permanent increase in the strength of the police force should, I think, be principally decided by having regard to the ordinary requirements of the city. It should be remembered that in 1889 Colonel Wilson, after making very careful enquiries proposed an increase of 407 officers and men. The contingency of the police force being sometimes called upon to cope with disturbances in the city appears not to have been absent from Colonel Wilson's mind while proposing the increase of 407 men (*vide his letter of 15th March, 1889, para. 27*). The Committee appointed to consider Colonel Wilson's proposal, while supporting his recommendations to the fullest extent, expressed their opinion that the increase asked for was moderate and that to put the force on an efficient footing a large increase was necessary. Having this report of the Comittee and Colonel Wilson's proposals before them Government, after careful consideration, came to the conclusion that a much smaller augmentation of the then existing Police Force was sufficient to meet the needs of the city (*vide* Mr. Lee-Warner's letter No. 2871 of 1890, dated 28th May, 1890), His Excellency the Governor in Council was disposed to sanction an increase of 290 officers and men only, and this increase has been recently allowed.

It is important to bear in mind how the inrease so sanctioned was arrived at. It consisted of the reserve of 60 men required by Colonel Wilson in his letter, of the provision of 130 men required to relieve those absent on leave or through sickness, and of 100 men, being the second moiety of the 200 asked for by Sir Frank Souter. The 60 and 130 men were the full number asked for by Colonel Wilson and were intended to be a reserve in case of emergency.

This being so, the question now arises whether since 1890 there has been any such expansion of the city, its trade, population or traffic as to demand such further considerable augmentation as is now asked for *viz*:—20 Europeans, 117 Native Constables (Mounted), 150 Armed Constables (Foot). I do not think it can be said that since 1890 there has been any material growth in the city.

With regard to the police being overworked, it is not shown that since 1890 the officers and men work longer hours. In connection with the question of overwork I may point out that the working classes of the city, as also the signallers and other subordinate employes of the Telegraph Department and in the service of the railway companies, who do day and night duty every alternate week, work the same number of hours, if not more.

The increase now recommended by the Committee will practically give an addition of 638 men to the existing force, as Mr. Vincent in paragraph 40 of his letter states that a Mounted Policeman is equal to at least 4 Foot Policemen. If the whole of the increase asked for is granted, the strength of the Police Force will stand at 2,556, as will be seen from the following figures:—Strength of the force before 1st September 1893., 1,646. Additional since, 272. Increase now applied for, 120 European Officers, 117 Savars equal to 468 Foot Police, and 150 Foot Police, 638, total, 2,556. This would give a ratio of about 1 to 315 of population (taking the population as per census of 1891 at 804,604), whereas a ratio of 1 to 549 was thought sufficient by Colonel Bruce, and Government in 1890 considered a ratio of 1 to 473 liberal.

The recent disturbances in Bombay have, no doubt, brought to light the deficiency in the Mounted Police Force, and as such a force can discharge with greater efficiency the duty of patrolling the distant parts of the city and regulating traffic. &c., and would prove very useful in times of emergency, I think that an increase of 75 Mounted Police is necessary. This together with 10 more officers and 75 Foot Police, will be amply sufficient for all requirements and ought to relieve the strain of overwork if any such exists.

This addition will bring up the total strength of the Police to 2,303 (Strength before 1st September 1893 1,646, since added 272. My proposal—75 Savars—300 Foot Police, 75 Foot Police, 10 officers, total 2,303.) taking a Savar as equal to 4 Foot Policemen. I would beg to point out that the recent increase of 272 men when added to the increase above suggested will bring up the total increase to more than what the Committee of 1890 considered necessary. The figures given above will practically raise the strength of the force by 637 men. Additional from 1st September 1893, 272. As proposed by me—75 Savars = 300, 75 Foot Constables, and 10 officers, total 657, against 600 thought necessary by the said Committee.

Taking into consideration the favourable situation of Bombay and the large number of police ramosis and other watchmen employed by private individuals to guard and protect property, merchandise, &c., I am humbly of opinion that the increase suggested by me is very liberal.

VIJBHUCANDAS ATMARAM.

Bombay, 21st December, 1893.

MINUTE BY MR. CAMPBELL.

In February 1892 in voting against the recommendations of the Government Committee in favour of an increase of police, the Native section of the Special Police Committee of the Corporation gave the three following reasons for their opposition:—

(1) Every policeman is a focus of petty vexation;
(2) Mounted Police are useless and should be decreased if not abolished;
(3) Educated Natives are better and more suitable for the police than Europeans. The number of Europeans should be reduced and educated Natives be appointed in their place.

The ignorance of each of these grounds for opposing an increase of police was patent. It was not foreseen how grimly eighteen months would enforce their foolishness. It was not foreseen that before a year and a half were over the centres of vexation would be hailed as centres of security; that the useless Mounted Police would prove the only section of the force able to prevent disorder spreading over the whole island; that the duty of leading the police and the burden of checking riot and maintaining discipline would almost entirely be borne by Europeans. As regards the proposal to substitute Native officers for Europeans, the riots impressed on me the conviction that in times of trouble Europeans are alone fit to lead Native Constables and to restore order and confidence. To me one of the clearest lessons of the riots is that such educated Natives as I understand the Municipal Committee to refer to, showed that, in their opinion, for them, as for other respectable citizens, a time of disturbance is a time for home. A riot is no fit opportunity for aiding authority even for the discharge of duty.

That the majority of any Committee of public men should formulate statements so opposed to facts as the conclusions quoted above, requires explanation. I believe that during the police discussion, the explanation was put forward in conversation, if not in print. According to the educated municipal economist, the true position of the Bombay Municipality in the matter of police is to maintain an admittedly insufficient force, to be supplemented in all times of apprehension by military aid. Behind this view lies the eminently economical consideration. Three-fourths of the police charges are borne by the Municipality; all military expenses are paid by Government. In discussing the recent riots the same argument has again done duty under a slightly different form. Had the military been called in when any cause of apprehension arose, the riots would never have broken out. To this the riots again furnish the answer. If military are necessary in times of apprehension, with the present force of police, military are always necessary. Unless the police are largely increased, a military contingent must be permanently kept on police duty in Bombay. No such permanent deputation of troops is possible. Even were it possible, it is to be remembered that in a police force habitually leaning on military aid, the courage and the pride in keeping order, which hitherto the Bombay police have on every emergency so honourably shown, can no longer survive. Nor is this all. The not improbable case remains, that on an emergency troops are not available, or even are not at once available, to suppress riots in Bombay. The Volunteers would doubtless give valuable assistance. Still the whole strength of the Volunteers falls far short of suffcing to put down and keep down general turbulence.

At intervals during several months before the recent outbreak, the symptoms of a disturbance were as strong, in some ways they were more acute, than on the day of the riots. On any one of several high days during the two or three preceding months, a disturbance might have arisen. Even since the riots, such days of uneasiness have not been unknown. To prevent a fresh outbreak of disorder, still more to restore and maintain the security essential to Bombay, what is wanted is not the surface application of military display, but the lasting cure of a police strong enough to crush the first signs of disorder.

In connection with the third of the three general considerations noted in the report, namely, the susceptibility of the mill-hands to exciting and unsettling influences, I would record the conviction that the disquieting influences at work on the mill-hands are specially serious, since they have their origin in a growing power—the spread of education. The saying 'the spread of education is the growth of intolerance,' has lately received local illustration in the increase of religious strictness, even to the straitness of Wahabism, among English-knowing Musalmans. And still more, in the aggressive and intolerant cow-preaching which, uninteresting if not distasteful to the mass of Bombay Hindus, has been started and is supported by English-knowing Parsis, Brahmans, Banias and Bhatias.

The majority of the Municipal Police Committee of 1892 assigned as one reason for not increasing the police, the exeptionally peaceful character of the people of Bombay. In recording this reason the members of the Committee apparently overlooked the strong turbulent outside element in Bombay—the thousands of Pathans, Afghans, Sidis, Arabs and Persians, all fighting men and many of them reckless. The Committee probably referred to the local Bombay population. No class of the local population has more deservedly gained a reputation for order and peace than the Ratnagiri Hindus. That strangest and saddest feature of the recent riots, the bands of mill-hands, more or less armed and organised, marching across the north of the island and passing almost into the heart of the city, killing and playing havoc, must have come as a woeful surprise to the members of the Committee who refused to strengthen the police because of the exceptional peacefulness of the people of Bombay. The bulk of these bands were the blameless Malvanis from Ratnagiri, hitherto, from a police view point, a negligible item. These men, from herding in mills and sipping in groups their dose of daily poison from the press or the political preacher, have deserted their faith in quiet and contentment, and under the leadership of the swaggering Bhaya, and incited by the fantastic call of the agitator to be up and doing, were for the time transformed into furious regiments of robbers and murderers. In the future, the police importance of each of the three considerations—the new town of factories and engine works, the inflow of North Indians, and the organizing and welding of lower class Hindus to intimidate by the display of numbers—is likely to increase. Of the three sources of danger to the public peace, the third, under the hidden moulding of self-styled politicians and patriots, seems to me the gravest. In these circumstances I see no hope of maintaining order and security in Bombay, except by the introduction of such a considerable increase to each branch of the police force as the Commissioner has proposed, and as the majority of this Committee unite to recommend.

J. M. CAMPBELL.

20th December, 1893.

REMARKS REGARDING DUTIES.

1. This statement dose not take into account extra duties performed at theatres and public and private entertainments; it is impossible to fix the figures, but on occassions 100 men and more are wanted day after day and night after night for such duties, and the men required have to be taken off post duty.

2. Day duty men leave their homes for duty at 7 a.m. and return to their homes at 6 p.m. They are relieved for 15 minutes each by patrols between 12 and 2 o'clock.

3. Night duty men leave their homes about

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR DU BOIS REYMOND, at a recent meeting of the Physical Society of Berlin, referred to the experiments of Dr. Lilienthal in flying, and declared that it would be possible to fly even when the wind was unfavourable by combining good steering with soaring in the manner of Lilienthal. The problem depended, he said, on the correct utilisation of the wind, the correct shape of the supporting surfaces, and the correct handling of the apparatus. Soaring is only possible when the pressure of the wind has a vertical component, that is to say, an upward element or impulse. Experiment shows, he maintained, that kites and other surfaces can acquire a horizontal motion when their curvature has a certain mathematical relationship to their superficies or extent of surface, and this relation is observed in the wings of birds. Dr. Lilienthal's flying machine consists of a surface of 14 square metres, curved after the manner of birds' wings. It is made by stretching linen over a light wooden frame, and weighs 20 kilograms. In the middle there is an aperture for the body, and the apparatus is kept in position by the wearer's arms. On running rapidly down a hill against the wind the wearer soon gets the benefit of the vertical component of the wind's force, and can sail through the air. Dr. Lilienthal has covered about 400 feet at a height of nearly 100 feet in about a minute. Dr. Du Bois Reymond, aged as he is, has taken leaps of nearly 100 feet through the air with the same means.

Professor H. M. Ward, F.R.S., has been continuing his researches on the influence of light on bacteria. He has allowed the various rays of the spectrum to fall on films of gelatine or agar containing spores of bacteria, and finds that whether the spectrum is got from sunlight or electric light there is no perceptible action on the spores of bacteria by the infra-red, red, orange, or yellow rays, whilst all the spores are injured by the rays of the blue and violet region. Broadly speaking, the injurious action begins at the blue end of the green, attains a maximum in the blue, and diminishes towards the ultra violet. With the electric light quartz lenses and prisms had to be used in forming the spectrum, as the results with glass were feeble. The injurious influence of the blue rays extended far into the ultra violet. The intervention of a thin piece of glass results in cutting off a large proportion of effective rays. It follows from these results that the naked arc light may prove effective in disinfecting hospitals, or railway carriages, and so on, if the rays are brought to bear on the bacteria.

In a paper which he read before the Royal Society, Dr. Vaughan Harley has shown that sugar is an important factor in producing muscular energy. Persons who had fasted for 24 hours and only drank water were made to raise a weight with the middle finger, and it was found that when some 7,500 grains of sugar had been taken during the fast they were able to do the work longer without fatigue, and also perform from 61 to 75 per cent. more work. When sugar was added to the meals of the workers, they were found to do more work. Thus 3,000 grains of sugar with a small meal increased the work done from 6 to 39 per cent.; 3,700 grains with a large mixed meal from 8 to 16 per cent. The same quantity added to the full meals of the day of eight hours increased the amount of work done by 22 to 36 per cent. These results seem to point to an unrecognised virtue in sweetmeats and candies.

The Academie des Sciences, Paris, is evidently much more liberal and public-spirited in its treatment of outsiders than our own Royal Society. Any stranger, known or unknown to science, may send a communication to the Academie and it will receive due consideration. If found worthy, a notice of the results will be published in the Comptes Rendus, or proceedings of the Academie, which circulates everywhere, and thus the world has the benefit of it. The Royal Society, on the other hand, is still bound by an antiquated rule which excludes the communication of foreigners and outsiders unless the communications has been countersigned by a Fellow of the Society.

The formality is one which, in many cases, is troublesome, and in some even undignified. Why should it be necessary for an original investigator or an inventor, not a Fellow of the Society, but perhaps endowed with much more genius than nine-tenths of the Fellows, to undergo this guarantee of respectability, as it were, before the Royal Society will look at his production, although it might prove a benefit to the whole human race? Why should there be any such bar to the publication of scientific results? Their own merit should be the only pass to publicity. It is within our knowledge that the Royal Society loses many original communications which would reflect honour upon it, and make it much more serviceable to the public at large. Good men prefer to publish their results where they are freely welcomed, and will reach the scientific world in general. The standing and influence of the Royal Society is nothing like what it might and should become, nothing like what the Fellows imagine it to be. Its tranactions are not nearly so well-known and widely appreciated as the Comptes Rendus, for example. We rarely see them quoted, and indeed their style alone is usually so crabbed and ill-arranged that the subject-matter scarcely repays the toil, not to say torture, of reading them. How different from the reports of the Academie des Sciences, where all is light and order! Greater lucidity and method in the exposition of results, less of the cliquism of the club, and more of the universal spirit of science would, it appears to us, make the Royal Society far more honoured and serviceable in the world.

Captain Mayne Reid, as well as the late Mr. R. M. Ballantyne, saw the romance lurking in some mercantile and scientific pursuits, but, unlike the latter, he did not venture into the domain of engineering. Mr. Ballantyne was even bold enough to write a story called "The Battery and the Boiler," which dealt with the difficult subject of laying a submarine cable. Despite his well-known skill in story-telling, it is certainly not one of his happiest efforts, because he had no personal experience of the operations, and seems to have drawn too largely on his imagination. What with shocking tigers by the ship's battery, and other preposterous advantures, the tale is calculated to provoke a smile, if not a tear, on the hardest scientific visage. Even the most fortunate cable expedition is far from being childs play, and with every allowance for romance, Mr. Ballantyne's book must convey an erroneous impression of the operations. Happily, Mr. A. P. Crouch, in his two volumes "On a Surf-bound Coast" and "Glimpses of Fever Land," has given us a delightful, and at the same time faithful, description of the every-day life on board a cable ship.

Another contribution to the literature of the telegraph has just been privately published by Messrs. Harrison and Sons for the India Rubber and Gutta Percha Telegraph Works Company, of Silvertown, whose chiefs, the well-known Messrs. Gray, have done so much to promote telegraphic science and enterprise. It consists of reports on the repairs of two subterranean cables on the West Coast of Africa, one between Hof Bay and Dakar, the other on the beach at St. Louis, written by the Superintendent of the repairs, Mr. Charles Bright. A.I.E.E., a distinguished young electrical engineer, son of the celebrated Sir Charles Bright, who laid the first Atlantic cable and other pioneer lines. In a style admirably clear and simple Mr. Bright has given us a practical and scientific narrative of the difficulties to be overcome and the hardships to be endured in such expeditions, especially in the tropics, together with shrewd criticisms and valuable suggestions. As the only plain unvarnished account of what occurs hitherto published, it cannot fail to be useful to others engaged in the like work, and his remarks on the decay of indiarubber and gutta percha, on the best types of cable for laying underground, and his device for protecting cable ends, will appeal to telephone and electric light as well as to telegraph engineers in general. The repairs in question presented some extraordinary difficulties, yet they were accomplished in a very short time, and, thanks to the prudence of the leader, without any loss of life, and almost without illness, in spite of the deadly climate of Senegal.

The Roumanian Meteorological Institute was recently occupied with a paper on a "glazed frost" which occurred in that country in November last, and caused much damage to the trees and telegraph lines. "Glazed frost" is that kind of frost which produces a smooth coating of ice on the surface of exposed objects. It is usually ascribed to rain falling on a surface at a temperature below the freezing point, but in this case it seems to have been due to the rain itself being below the freezing point and freezing when it came into contact with a hard surface, for when the frost began the temperature of the ground was above the freezing point. In the neighbourhood of Bucharest the telegraph wires were coated with a layer of ice an inch in diameter, and encrusted with icicles. The weight of the coating was in some places thirteen times that of the wire. Boughs were broken off the trees, and in some cases even the trunks were bent and snapped by their load of ice.

A COOLNESS has sprung up between two well-known clubs at the West End. It arises out of arrangements whereby one of the clubs became the guest of its neighbour during the process of cleaning. The club which threw its doors open with hospitable intent is connected with the Universities. The visitors were a crack club connected with the Army. Discovering in the new quarters a bin of champagne of 1880 in fine condition, the guests made a dead set upon it. This might have been overlooked, had not the situation become hopelessly strained by the remark made by one of the Guards. "I did not," he said, as he finished the last bottle of the treasured bin, "think the middle classes drank such good wine."

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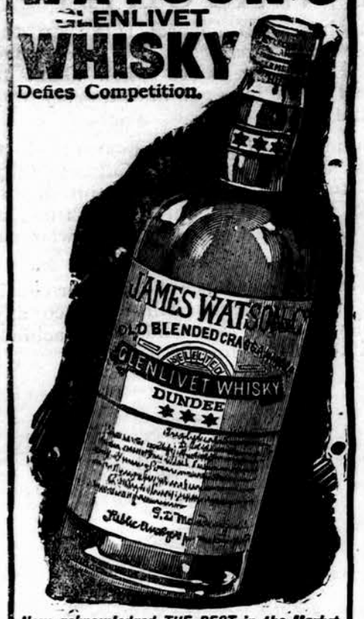

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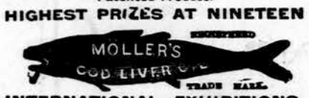

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IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
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RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
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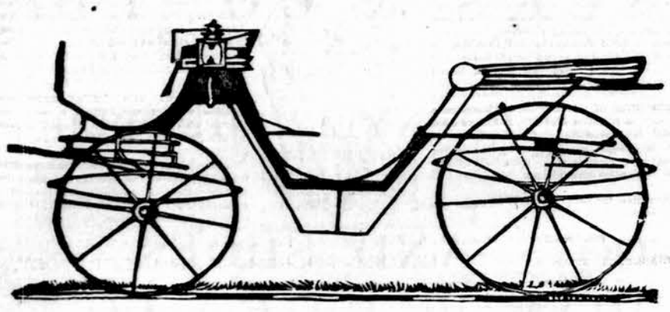

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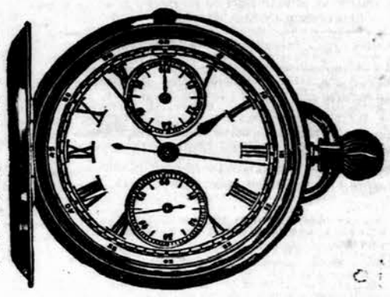
Perfection with us takes precedence of all other considerations. A glance at one of our Watches will convince any one of its immense superiority over the thousands of Machine-made Watches, turned out like buttons for the million.



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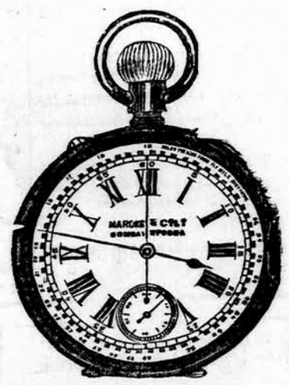

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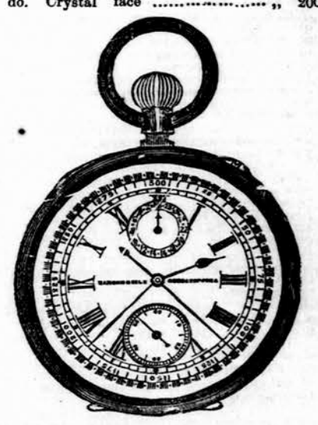

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Do. do. with double Chronograph action, an invaluable watch for timing 2 horses simultaneously ..... „ 1,200

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